MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 SEPTEMBER 1982

Lebanon

Military Situation -- Israeli planes attacked Syrian and "terrorist" positions in central Lebanon early on 13 September, hitting targets in Al-Matn, Shtawrah and Dahr al-Baydar and destroying a SAM-9 launcher vehicle, the IDF spokesman announced in a communique reported by Jerusalem radio. While Voice of Lebanon radio said the Israelis also bombed a Palestinian refugee camp near Tripoli, official sources cited by Beirut radio denied reports of raids on the north. The previous afternoon, Israeli aircraft attacked and destroyed a SAM-9 launcher vehicle in the Dahr al-Baydar area, according to an announcement by the IDF spokesman reported by IDF radio. Earlier, after revealing that three IDF soldiers were killed by bazooka fire on 10 September, the spokesman stressed that Israel takes a very serious view of cease-fire violations in eastern Lebanon, Jerusalem radio noted. IDF radio reported another cease-fire violation on the night of 12 September and broadcast remarks by Israel's Cabinet secretary accusing the Syrians of failing to prevent violations by the "terrorists." During the 12 September Israeli Cabinet session, ministers said Israel is now at the height of a war of attrition with the Syrians and their allies, Jerusalem radio reported.

The Syrians have placed their forces on maximum alert and have announced deployment of three SAM-9 batteries in northern Lebanon, the Voice of Lebanon reported. However, monitored Syrian media have not been observed to report the Israeli air attacks on Syrian positions.

Leftist militia clashed with the Lebanese Army in west Beirut on 12 September, Beirut and Voice of Lebanon radio reported. The army cleared the gunmen from the area of the clashes, near the old east-west dividing line, but lost 1 soldier killed and 13 injured, according to a Lebanese military source's statement broadcast by the Voice of Lebanon. Six French vehicles were destroyed when an ammunition truck was hit in the gunfire and exploded, the spokesman said. The previous day, three people were killed by a car bomb in the northern city of Tripoli, according to Beirut radio.

Syrian forces will not withdraw from Lebanon to leave it an easy prey for the Israelis and Bashir al-Jumayyil's government, the Syrian paper AL-BA'TH announced over the weekend in an editorial reported by Monte Carlo radio. Earlier, French sources cited by AFP said the entire multinational force in Lebanon will leave by 14 September. The Italian contingent left Beirut on 11 September, according to the Voice of Lebanon.

Political Situation -- President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil held meetings over the weekend with former Prime Ministers Rashid as-Sulh and Sa'ib Salam, Beirut radio reported. Salam is willing to cooperate with Al-Jumayyil's regime if it pledges not to conclude a peace treaty with Israel, the radio noted. Earlier, former President Camille Sham'un said Lebanon should sign a security agreement with Israel if it cannot sign a peace treaty, according to the Voice of Lebanon.

Israel

Rejection of Fes Plan -- Israel totally rejects the Fes plan and regards it as worse than Saudi King Fahd's 1981 proposals, an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman announced in a 10 September statement reported by Jerusalem radio. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, in an interview with Jerusalem television, said the new Arab proposals are a repetition of previous recipes for the annihilation of the State of Israel. Even if the Fes proposals had covertly hinted at Arab recognition of Israel, the Israeli Government would have rejected them, he asserted. Any plan for a Middle East political settlement that does not obtain Israel's consent is worthless, Shamir declared in a speech reported by ITIM.

The foreign minister subsequently stated in remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio that Israel made its last concessions at Camp David and will not withdraw from any territory.

Peres Support for Reagan -- President Ronald Reagan's plan is the most realistic approach recently proposed for a solution to the Middle East conflict, Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres announced in remarks reported by ITIM. The government's path blocks the chance of peace, he contended.

Elections -- The chances of early elections have lessened because of the National Religious Party's opposition to an early poll, Jerusalem television noted on 11 September.

Aftermath of Fes Summit

The committee established by the Arab summit conference to explain the Arab position on the Arab-Israeli conflict to UN Security Council permanent member states will consist of representatives of Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Syria, Algeria, Tunisia and the PLO, Rabat radio reported on 12 September. Earlier, in a press conference reported by MAP, Moroccan King Hassan II confirmed that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will be a member of the committee. If the United States refuses to receive 'Arafat, this will not prejudice the outcome of the mission, which could go to the White House without him, King Hassan added. Asked whether Article 7 of the Arab recognition of Israel would follow the achievement of a "state of nonbelligerence" guaranteed by the UN Security Council and operating within the framework of pre-1967 borders, according to live coverage of the press conference by Rabat radio.

Regarding Iraqi-Syrian relations, the king revealed that Presidents Saddam Husayn and Hafiz al-Asad have agreed to meet in the presence of Saudi King Fahd in the near future in an attempt to resolve their differences. Signs of a reconciliation are apparent, King Hassan added, and the two presidents held "frank and objective" discussions during the summit conference.

The Iraqi leader meanwhile confirmed that he does not object to meeting with Al-Asad to discuss Iraqi-Syrian differences, provided that a third party is present to witness and judge the discussions. Speaking in an interview with Kuwaiti journalists in Fes, broadcast by Baghdad's Voice of the Masses radio, Saddam Husayn nevertheless continued to criticize Syria's policies and indicated that his attitude toward Al-Asad has not changed.

A statement published by the Gulf paper Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ confirmed that three members of the PLO delegation at Fes have rejected Article 7 of the Arab peace plan. Fatah Central Committee member Nimr Salih, PFLP-General Command deputy leader Talal Naji and PFLP Political Bureau member Ahmad al-Yamani said in the statement that Article 7 is a concession to Israel in return for "illusory hopes."

The summit conference disappointed Lebanon's hopes and did not attach sufficient importance to the Lebanese working paper, Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus declared in remarks broadcast by Beirut radio on 11 September. Noting Lebanon's demand that a final end be put to all Palestinian military action from or in Lebanon and to the mandate of the Arab Deterrent Forces, Butrus said Lebanon will not accede to the PLO's demand, voiced at the summit, for a new PLO-Lebanese agreement on Palestinian military activity in Lebanon. He criticized the summit for indicating that Syria's withdrawal from Lebanon should occur after Israel's withdrawal. Such a stipulation could impede the withdrawal of all foreign forces and perpetuate the occupation, he pointed out.

A 10 September Riyadh radio commentary described the Fes summit as a "great turning point" because the Arabs now speak a common language regarding peace. The Arabs must wage a fierce "peace struggle" to strip Israel of the support it enjoys and to destroy the "wall of special relations" linking it with the United States, the radio added. While the U.S. peace plan falls short of the Arab proposals, a constructive Arab-U.S. dialogue is possible, another Saudi radio commentary affirmed.

Damascus radio credited Syria with achieving a comprehensive Arab stand at the summit and establishing the principles for struggle. A TISHRIN commentary carried by the radio said the eight principles of the Arab peace plan cannot be used as bargaining points or be modified as they constitute the minimum that the Arabs can accept. An Iranian Foreign Ministry statement broadcast by Tehran radio denounced Arab leaders participating in the summit for their "recognition" of Israel and asserted that the Palestinian issue will only be solved by the eradication of the "cancerous cell of Israel." Libya's Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said the conference "failed terribly" and his Foreign Liaison Bureau issued a statement dissociating Libya from the summit resolutions, according to reports by Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland radio. The bureau condemned the Arab leaders' decision to "recognize" Israel as "high treason." Following a telephone conversation between Syrian President al-Asad and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, the Syrian foreign minister went to Libya to discuss the Fes summit, according to Damascus radio.

During a visit to France for talks with President Francois Mitterrand, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak said the Fes conference has defined good objectives for the Middle East problem but lacks the means to implement them, according to MENA. Mubarak stressed the need to encourage President Reagan's initiative.

"Informed" Arab sources cited by KUNA said that in an "extremely positive" meeting between King Hassan II and the Algerian foreign minister held in the wake of the summit conference, Algeria and Morocco agreed to find a solution to the Western Sahara problem.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA announced early on 13 September that Iraqi fighters destroyed two Iranian naval vessels in the Persian Gulf. On 11 September, the spokesman claimed that Iraqi planes sunk an "enemy naval target" at the entrance to Khowr-e Musa, INA announced. Speaking after a 12 September Cabinet meeting, Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi stressed that the situation in the Persian Gulf is very good and denied that Iraq had destroyed an Iranian ship, IRNA reported. Meanwhile, Athens radio confirmed that a Greek ship had been hit by Iraqi fire on 11 September.

Iranian Pilgrims in Saudi Arabia

On 10 September, a Saudi official met with Iranian Pilgrim Affairs Supervisor Musavi-Kho'ini and appealed for the cancellation of a march by Iranian pilgrims in Medina scheduled for that day, Tehran radio reported. Musavi-Kho'ini explained that such activities are an Islamic duty and that Saudi security would not be violated, adding that Iran had expected Saudi Arabia to lead the way against the enemies of Islam. The radio subsequently claimed that Saudi forces attacked 72 pilgrims in Medina on 11 September. Reacting to this, Musavi-Kho'ini sent a message, carried by the radio, to the Saudi interior minister, complaining that the "ugly actions" by Saudi security forces were a violation of Islamic behavior and that nothing can stop Iranian pilgrims from carrying out their "Islamic responsibilities." He alleged that Iranian pilgrims had gathered to ask for Islamic unity against the U.S., Soviet and Israeli enemy and that the Saudi police "disgraced" their position "for the benefit of the United States." In the message he also claimed that Iranians had been wounded and demanded that those arrested be released. Earlier, Musavi-Kho'ini addressed a Medina ceremony where a resolution was read on Islamic unity and the need to condemn any plan recognizing Israel, Tehran radio asserted. In an interview reported by the radio, he said it is essential to discuss Muslim problems in front of Islamic gatherings.

Responding to Iranian claims, a Saudi Interior Ministry source cited by Riyadh radio confirmed that 21 Iranian demonstrators had been arrested because they carried slogans which had nothing to do with the pilgrimage, adding that no one was mistreated.

Iranian Security Situation

IRNA reported that a bomb exploded in Tehran on 12 September killing one person and wounding three; the Islamic revolution committees issued an announcement asking citizens to report suspicious objects to the authorities and to "maintain vigilance," Tehran radio said. According to the radio, the Revolution Guards Corps announced that in the first phase of the operation, 50 "counterrevolutionaries" were killed or wounded and that so far in the second phase, over 100 have been killed and large quantities of weapons seized. In another operation, the guards in Khuzestan announced over Ahvaz radio that they had arrested 11 members of a breakaway faction from Peykar. Citing a Tehran paper, AFP reported that six members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq were killed and four were wounded in clashes around Tehran. In another development, the revolutionary military tribunal held a session to debate the verdicts for former Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and 12 of his accomplices, IRNA reported.

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KHALIL AL-WAZIR: MILITARY OPERATIONS TO CONTINUE

JN111042 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1010 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Kuwait, 11 Sep (INA) -- Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution forces, has said that the Palestinian fedayeen, who are stationed in Lebanon, will continue their military operations against the Israeli invading forces.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA', Abu Jihad said that the battle the Palestinian Revolution forces had waged against the Zionist invading forces in Lebanon had strengthened the fighters' determination and elevated their know-how and experience. He asserted that the attainment of the Palestinians' rights and the setting up of their state depend, among other things, on the continued Palestinian political and military struggle.

The Palestinian military official attributed the support for the PLO by the Fes Arab summit conference to the fact that the Arab nation still considers the PLO the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and their struggle, hopes and aspirations.

He said: There is no desire now in the Arab arena to proclaim a government-in-exile, affirming that the proclamation of such a government depends on circumstances. He added that it has not yet been decided to hold a meeting of the Palestine National Council [PNC], pointing out that the battle of Lebanon and Beirut makes it imperative to hold a series of meetings which will begin with a PLO Central Committee meeting to be followed by a PLO Central Council meeting. During these two meetings, the question of holding the PNC meeting will be discussed.

Other Remarks

LD111202 Kuwait KUNA in English 1002 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 11 (IG) [as received] -- A ranking Palestinian official has affirmed that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon failed to fully destroy the military structure of the Palestine Liberation Organisation which emerged from the Beirut battle politically victorious and militarily honoured.

Talking in an interview conducted [words indistinct] Damascus and published here Saturday in AL-ANBA newspaper, Khalil al-Wazir, member of the Central Committee of the Palestinian commando mainstream, Fatah, emphasised that armed struggle will [word indistinct] to be the method of the Palestinian revolution.

The Beirut battle, he went on, has rallied worldwide support for the Palestinian revolution which solely [word indistinct] "the strongest military force in the Middle East," and such support greatly enhanced the revolution's political position.

Al-Wazir, better known as Abu Jihad, further explained [word indistinct] following the Beirut battle, the Palestinian Revolution is now intent on re-inforcing its military might, backed by greater numbers of volunteers, in preparation for the coming phase of operations behind the enemy's lines, a tactic that has already started.

He made it clear that the capture of eight Israeli soldiers in a commando operation earlier in the month was an indication of that tactic which aims at chastising the enemy and making the Israelis suffer the consequences of their invasion.

While stressing that this operation was only a link in a chain, Abu Jihad, who is also deputy commander of the Al-Asifa [spelling as received] commando faction, said that the Palestinian Resistance had notified the International Committee of the Red Cross about conditions on which basis the eight Israelis would be released.

The Palestinian official underlined that these conditions include a reconsideration by the Israeli authorities of the way the Palestinian prisoners are treated in Israeli prisons or camps and that the Israelis should present a list of the names of all Palestinian prisoners prior to any talk of prisoners exchange.

On U.S. President Ronald Reagan's proposals on peace for the Middle East, to the Palestinians' right to self-determination, he went on to say [word indistinct] have confidence in using all instruments available and Arab activity to develop an international attitude supporting the Palestinian question.

The official declined to comment on the outcome of the Arab summit conference saying that a clear picture of the conference has not been made possible yet. He however affirmed that whatever the circumstances were, [word indistinct] Arab summit hailed and welcomed the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Palestinian struggle.

On guarantees concerning the setting up of a Palestinian state, Abu Jihad highlighted that "the pivotal fact is that the regaining of our rights is primarily dependent on the unity and cohesion of the Palestinian attitude."

He further cited Arab support for these rights and the continuity "of our struggle on all levels" as essential factors to the establishment of the independent Palestinian state.

Questioned about the possibility of a Palestinian government in exile, he said the question is pending a resolution and appropriate circumstances to announce such a government.

He however stressed that at present the issue is not favoured by the Palestinian circles.

PLO CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO MEET IN DAMASCUS

LD121118 Kuwait KUNA in English 1023 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Damascus, Sept 12 (KUNA) -- The PLO Central Council will meet here by the end of September to draw the organization's future work program, speaker of the Palestinian National Council Khalid al-Fahum said Sunday.

In an interview with KUNA, Al-Fahum added PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will attend the meeting.

The conference will further determine the date and place of the forthcoming session of the Palestinian Council, parliament-in-exile, he stated.

Further deliberations will cover the Fes summit resolutions and evaluation of the past period of struggle, the Palestinian parliamentarian added.

Al-Fahum, who will fly to Rome Monday at the head of a Palestinian parliamentary delegation to meetings of the International Parliaments Union, said that the conference will debate a number of global issues, the most prominent being the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Israeli violation of human rights in the occupied territories and annexation of Arab lands.

The IPU conference, scheduled to open on September 14, will listen to a speech by the Palestinian chieftain in appreciation of the PLO's role and steadfastness in the face of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Al-Fahum highlighted the fact that this would be the first time that another leader, other than the president of the host country, will deliver a speech at the IPU meetings.

The speaker described the 12th Arab summit decisions as satisfactory and praised the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad, and the accompanying delegation's role to ensure the success of the conference and bridging gaps on numerous items.

The expanded meeting grouping the Palestinian leadership recently held in Tunis was positive, Al-Fahum said, adding that issues of interest to the Palestinian people and the Palestine cause were reviewed in the light of developments following the Zionist invasion of Lebanon.

The meeting was featured with a sense of national untiy particularly at such a state, he said and added that agreement over all issues prevailed.

The Palestinian official said that 'Arafat will visit the two Yemens following his brief stay in Italy after which he will head for Damascus on September 25 to attend the Palestinian Central Council meetings.

PALESTINIAN LEADERS: AL-BIQA' 'EXPLOSIVE'

NC121046 Paris AFP in English 1003 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Damascus, Sept [no date as received] (AFP) -- The situation in central Lebanon's Al-Biqa' Valley remains explosive, according to Palestinian leaders George Habash and Nayif Hawatimah, quoted today in the Palestinian daily SADA' AL-MA'RAKAH.

The respective secretaries-general of the Popular Front, and the Democratic Front, for the Liberation of Palestine had visited Palestinian combatants in the valley, now occupied by Syrian and Palestinian troops in the Arab Deterrent Force, the paper said.

It gave no date for the tour, but quoted Mr Habash as saying that the Palestinians were ready for battle. He urged them to "continue the fight against the Zionist enemy."

Mr Hawatimah said the war was not yet over. A new stage had begun and it was still possible to defeat the enemy, he added.

Last Tuesday (?Hawatimah) attended a meeting at Ba'labakk, the main town in the Al-Biqa', while at the beginning of last week Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] a member of the Central Committee of Fatah, the main Palestinian faction, toured refugee camps at Tripoli, northern Lebanon.

PFLP, PFLP-GENERAL COMMAND REJECT ARAB PLAN

GF101301 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 10 Sep 82 pp 1, 11

[Text] Fes -- There has been further exacerbation of the differences on the seventh point in the peace plan for the Palestinian question that is being proposed at the Fes summit conference. Discussions on this matter continued on a large scale on both the official and organizational levels among the Palestinian factions. At a time when the official stand of the delegations attending the conference appears to have settled on approving the plan, the group that has opposed the plan declared its stand officially.

At 2300 the day before yesterday Palestinian leader Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] completed the final statement announcing the dissenting stand following discussions among almost all the Palestinian figures attending the Arab summit. It finally became clear that both the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] and the PFLP-General Command have adopted this stand, while the DFLP has refused to join them.

The following is the text of the statement which AL-KHALIJ obtained early Wednesday morning (8 September). It is in the handwriting of Ahmad al-Yamani, alias Abu Mahir, and is signed by Nimr Salih (Abu Salih) and Talal Naji:

We, as members of the PLO delegation to the 12th summit conference -- which began on 6 September 1982 and ended this evening, Wednesday 8 September 1982 [date as published], declare our rejection of the seventh point of the resolution of the 12th Arab summit conference on the Arab peace plan which states: "The UN Security Council will draw up peace guarantees among all the countries of the area, including the independent Palestinian state."

In our view this point clearly contravenes the resolutions of the Palestine National Council and is a concession to the Zionist entity in return for illusory hopes that are hanging in midair on the rights of the Palestinian people.

We declare our categorical rejection of this provision; it absolutely does not represent our stands -- stands that are based on a serious commitment to the resolutions of successive sessions of the Palestine National Council.

Signed: Nimr Salih, alias Abu Salih, Fatah Central Committee member and member of the Al-'Asifah forces command;

Talal Naji, PLO Executive Committee member and assistant secretary general of the PFLP-General Command;

Ahmad al-Yamani, alias Abu Mahir, PLO Executive Committee member and PFLP Political Bureau member

By yesterday morning the statement had been given a limited distribution because of the preoccupation of the official delegations with the conference's work and because of other technical difficulties.

In a statement to AL-KHALIJ, Abu Salih said the Arab peace plan is a cover for Reagan's plan for the region, and is inseparable from the Reagan plan in dealing with the situation in Lebanon, because Reagan's plan requires the total subjugation of the region to U.S.-Israeli domination and killing the spirit of confrontation in the region.

Abu Salih added: The problem in Lebanon is not over yet. The Palestinians and the Lebanese in Al-Biqa' and northern Lebanon are still facing the Israeli enemy and are fortifying their positions. Fighting between the Israeli forces on the one hand, and the Palestinians, Lebanese and Syrians on the other, is continuing.

Abu Salih said: Fighting in recent days has assumed a distinctive character that has gone beyond guerrilla operations following the kidnapping of Israeli soldiers and the participation of the Israeli Air Force. He noted: The problem still continues. It exists in the 12th Arab summit and has been discussed for 2 days in the conference. The conference has not found a real solution to it. Thus, it transpires that there is total refusal to resolve the problem of Lebanon. The Arab peace plan profers to resolve the Lebanese problem in accordance with U.S. desires. However, this will lead to demolishing the Arab peace plan itself for then it will have no strategic value.

Abu Salih said: Here we note the atmosphere of anxiety that prevails among the conferees and makes them hasten to do what I call robbing the Palestinians of their decision in the belief that the approval of the Arab peace plan will facilitate the solution of the Lebanese problem.

The signatories to the Fes "tripartite" statement expect continued reaction to their stand among the rank and file of the Palestinian factions throughout the Arab countries.

A number of Palestinian leaders who are not party to the tripartite statement believe the PLO may issue an explanation saying the Arab peace plan does not mean recognition of Israel, and the seventh point cannot be implemented unless the other points are first implemented.

PLO ADVISER 'EXTOLS' SAUDI POSITION TOWARD PLO

LD101318 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Mr Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has extolled the kingdom's firm stance toward the Palestinian cause. He said: The PLO cannot but declare its personal appreciation for the role and personal efforts of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in support of the sacred cause.

Mr al-Hasan explained that there was political coordination between the kingdom and the PLO to utilize the kingdom's influence and its political and economic weight in the United States for the recognition of the PLO and for support of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. He described Saudi-Palestinian relations as being one of fraternity and friendship. The kingdom and the PLO, he said, recently coordinated their efforts, something which has been taking place with increasing frequency. The kingdom played a significant role in bringing about the cease-fire in Beirut and in putting pressure on the United States at the appropriate time so as to formulate the agreement reached with Philip Habib, and in particular with regard to the arrival of the French forces to protect the (?refugee) camps.

'ARAFAT LEAVES FES AFTER ARAB SUMMIT CONFERENCE

LD102136 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, left Fes Sale Airport after taking part in the work of the Arab summit conference. He was seen off by M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs; Mansouri Benali, minister of transportation, and Abu Marwan, PLO representative in Rabat.

HAWATIMAH: POSITTIONS IN LEBANON STRENGTHENING

NC101615 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, today held a press conference in a refugee camp near Tripoli [in northern Lebanon]. He said his organization will continue to carry out activities against Israel from Lebanese territory. He also said the Palestinian guerrillas are currently strengthening their positions in the Al-Biqa' plain and northern Lebanon with the aim of renewing their war against Israel.

ARAB COMMISSION TO UN COUNCIL MEMBERS NAMED

LD121338 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] The chairmanship of the 12th Arab summit conference held in Fes from 6 to 9 September 1982 announces that the commission charged with explaining the Arab position toward the Arab-Israeli conflict to UN Security Council permanent member states, and to inquire about their respective positions including that of the United States, consists of the Kingdom of Morocco, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, the Republic of Tunisia and the PLO.

Written in Fes on 12 September 1982.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC'S BISHARAH VIEWS ECONOMIC, GULF UNITY

LD101208 Kuwait KUNA in English 1004 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Kuwait, Sept 10 (KUNA) -- The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) is aspiring to achieve economic integration within the coming two years, GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah said Friday.

Political and security coordination are pre-requisites to economic integration which is expected to lead, in the end, to Gulf unity, he told AL-QABAS daily in an exclusive interview.

The GCC is exerting strenuous efforts to create security coordination through the conclusion of a unified security agreement to pave the way for the more pressing issue of a unified economic framework for the region, he said.

Referring to the meeting in Fes, Morocco of the GCC leaders, Bisharah said that meeting does not substitute the Bahrain GCC summit in November which will discuss matters of paramount importance on the economic, political, military and security spheres.

Bisharah is scheduled to leave for Riyadh today.

BAHRAIN

AMIR RETURNS HOME FROM FES SUMMIT 10 SEPTEMBER

GF110532 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1810 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Manama, 10 Sep (WAKH) -- Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah returned to Manama from Fes this evening after he headed his country's delegation to the 12th Arab summit conference, which concluded its meetings in Fes yesterday.

The Bahraini amir was welcomed by Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, prime minister, and Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, the Bahraini heir apparent and defense minister.

Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman praised the results and resolutions of the Fes summit. He said: "The new united Arab voice that is based on deep and frank study could not have been made possible if it were not for the complete frankness and spirit of participation that characterized all sessions of the conference."

In his statement, which was made upon his return, the Bahraini amir lauded the steadfastness of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples during their resistance of the Israeli aggression. He said: "The commandeering stands of the Palestinian leader, Yasir 'Arafat, gave thrust and seriousness to the positive results that were reached by the Fes summit."

CABINET DISCUSSES OUTCOME OF FES SUMMIT TALKS

GF130648 Doha QNA in Arabic 2015 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Manama, 12 Sep (QNA) -- In its session held today under the chairmanship of His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the prime minister, the Bahraini Cabinet discussed the decisions and results of the 12th Arab summit conference that ended in Fes last Thursday.

Following the session, Yusuf Ahmad ash-Shirawi, Bahraini minister of development and industry and acting minister of state for Cabinet affairs, said the Cabinet listened to a detailed explanation by Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, on the conference's deliberations and decisions reflected in the final summit statement. The Cabinet also discussed certain substantial and principal issues on these decisions.

In a statement broadcast by Bahrain radio, Ash-Shirawi said the Cabinet was satisfied with the results of the conference. He expressed hope that the spirit of cooperation and frankness will extend to the implementation of these decisions in sincere cooperation and that this positive spirit will contribute to reuniting the Arab nation, closing its ranks and realizing its goals.

KUWAIT

SHAYKH JABIR ON FES SUMMIT, LEBANON, OPEC

LD121032 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0712 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Kuwait 12 Sep (KUNA) -- The amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, in an interview published today by a Kuwaiti newspaper, said that the recently-held Arab summit conference tied the Arab countries' recognition of the regime of Lebanese President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil to the steps the president will take after taking office on the 23d of this month.

In the interview held on the aircraft returning him home from the Arab summit in Fes, Morocco, he added that Lebanon "had reservations" about some of the resolutions adopted by the summit.

Shaykh Jabir, answering a question as to whether the Arab states will recognize the new situation in Lebanon, said "we have tied this recognition with the steps that Lebanon will take after President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil takes office." He said "our cooperation with Al-Jumayyil will be made according to the direction that we feel he is taking." The amir, it appears, was referring to the reported intentions of the Lebanese president-elect to sign a peace treaty with Israel after taking office in succession to the present President Iliyas Sarkis. Al-Jumayyil is known for his close cooperation with Israel, when he was military commander of the rightwing Phalangist Party militia that waged a war against the National Movement and the Palestinian Resistance in 1975, which was crowned by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon on 6 June.

The amir of Kuwait said Lebanon, which was represented at the summit by Minister of State Joseph Khatir, "had reservations about some decisions due to the conditions it is going through." He added "we differed with Lebanon over the paper submitted by it. Lebanon wants the resolutions to include the stipulation not to renew the period of service of the deterrent forces and nonreturn of the armed struggle to its territory. Our reply was: We did not bring the Palestinians into Lebanon by [an Arab] decision in order to make a decision regarding them [Palestinians in Lebanon]."

The Lebanese working paper called for the Syrian forces and the rest of the Palestinian Resistance forces to leave the Al-Biqa' Valley and north Lebanon; however, the Arab summit linked the withdrawal of these forces with the departure of the Israeli occupation forces in Lebanon.

Yesterday, Lebanon expressed "disappointment" at the decisions adopted by the summit especially regarding the principle linking the withdrawal of the forces. Lebanon's Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus said that Lebanon asked the Arab summit "to put a stop to any Palestinian action in and from Lebanon, and subsequently for the withdrawal of the remainder of the Palestinian forces from Lebanon because of the lack of any justifications for them to remain there." He went on to add that the PLO once again during the summit conference referred to the 1969 Cairo agreement, which regulates relations between it and the Lebanese authority, and asked for another agreement to be drawn up. He stressed that the present or any other Lebanese government would be [as received] ready to sign such an agreement "(?because) this has come to be part of the past and there is no justification to go back to it."

Shaykh Jabir was asked whether a paragraph in the unified Arab peace plan, approved by the summit calling for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip meant recognizing Israel within the border of the pre-Arab-Israeli June war of 1967. He replied by saying: "There is a paragraph in the decision made by the conference which stipulates that the UN Security Council would guarantee the safety, security and the rights of all states in the region, and the working paper presented regarding this matter came from those concerned with the matter in the region."

The amir of Kuwait said the collective welcome by the Arab leaders who took part in the summit to Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat "was not only a welcome for him but also a welcome for the Palestinian people, who are represented by Yasir 'Arafat, and for the Palestinian Resistance, and in appreciation for its 2-month steadfast role in the face of the Israeli enemy."

Shaykh Jabir explained that the Fes summit conference "was more realistic" than preceding Arab summits "and abstained from horse trading." He said the summit meetings were distinguished by "frank and objective debates. Previous experience of the Arab leaders and their realization of the weight of the responsibility and the critical Arab conditions helped the conference to succeed. Moreover, attendance at the meetings was limited to the head of the delegation and two other members, a move which provided for precise information being issued by the conference." He said that "if proceedings of future conferences go the same way their decisions will definitely be more serious and more effective than previous conferences."

Shaykh Jabir said that cooperation among the GCC states "has achieved qualitative and positive steps in the short lifespan of the council" which in addition to Kuwait includes Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Qatar, Bahrain, and the Sultanate of Oman. Shaykh Jabir denied the existence of any difficulties in the path of the council.

He criticized some OPEC countries because they "did not adhere to the rates of production or price limits, but resorted to increasing production and cutting back prices -- a matter that disrupted the oil market."

He pointed out this was one of the reasons for the world oil crisis. He said the other reason is that the industrial countries, for their part, deliberately "reduced their oil consumption in a manner we did not expect, a matter that provided an oil glut in world markets that resulted in a drop in the income for OPEC countries." The amir said the demand for oil may increase in the future "but not to the degree that some imagine."

He explained that this will have an effect on "our projects and the projects of the countries of the region. Actually, some countries have canceled some projects." He said that Kuwait at present is studying an increase in the price of electricity, however, "within specific and fixed limits in order that this increase may not affect those with limited income, namely that the increase would be progressive according to the rate of consumption."

Shaykh Jabir spoke of the crisis that affected the money markets and said it was "expected." He said that a present "controls" are being drawn up for the market; however, he pointed out that the results of these controls "will not appear immediately but in the long run and they will be of a continuous nature." He added that "other steps will follow to maintain and strengthen the market, because Kuwait must remain a vital market and a major center for this region." He stressed that "general and other specific controls of a continuous nature must be drawn up, for we believe in a free market but not at the expense of the country's economy."

CABINET ENDORSES FES SUMMIT DECISIONS 12 SEPTEMBER

LD121858 Kuwait KUNA in English 1600 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Kuwait, Sept 12 (KUNA) -- The Council of Ministers praised Sunday the spirit and objectivity of the Fes 12th Arab summit and hoped for followup of its resolutions in order to achieve the aspired goals.

During the weekly session here today, the Cabinet received a detailed report on last week's Fes Arab summit and the collective, side and bilateral consultations held outside the conference's room. Taking up the debate on Saturday, the council reviewed the issues tackled by the Fes summit, whether those regarding which decisions had already been taken or those which were referred to a foreign ministerial meeting to be held in Tunis on September 21. The Cabinet endorsed the decisions made by the Fes Arab summit and took note of the issues which the summit authorised the coming ministerial meeting to resolve.

QATAR

DAILY ON AMENDING ARAB LEAGUE'S PACT, HEADQUARTERS

GF110710 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0632 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Doha, 11 Sep (WAKH) -- The Qatari newspaper AR-RAYAH has said that the 12th Arab summit decided to form a committee to study amending the Arab League's pact.

The paper, which published a report it received from Fes today, says this committee has been formed and consists of Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iraq, Morocco, Algeria and the Arab League. The paper notes that the recent Arab summit conference agreed on a project to build a headquarters for the league in Tunis and that $30 million has been allocated for this purpose.

SAUDI ARABIA

INTERIOR MINISTRY STATEMENT ON ARREST OF IRANIANS

LD121446 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] A responsible source at the Interior Ministry has issued the following statement:

Yesterday, Tehran radio said that some Iranian pilgrims had been injured before being arrested in holy Medina following a demonstration they had staged. The truth is, that some Iranian pilgrims gathered outside the Iranian pilgrimage mission at the call of the supervisor of the pilgrimage mission, Mr Mohammad Hasan Musavi-Kho'ini. They were carrying portraits of Khomeyni and slogans that had nothing to do with the pilgrimage. Security men confiscated these portraits and slogans from the persons carrying them and arrested the latter, who numbered 21 persons. This was the first step before sending them back to their country once it transpired that their arrival was not for the purpose of pilgrimage but for other objectives. None of these people suffered any mistreatment, contrary to what Tehran radio has broadcast. For the purpose of information, this has therefore been made clear. God is the guide to the right path.

DEFENSE MINISTRY DENIES JOINT MANEUVERS WITH RDF

LD122100 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] A responsible source at the Ministry of Defense and Aviation has denied reports from Washington that U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces will carry out joint maneuvers with Saudi and Omani units in the northwestern part of the Arabian Sea during October.

These reports, he said, are not true and are part of a campaign waged by news agencies to create confusion and unrest. In a statement to SPA today, the source totally denied those reports, stressing that Saudi Arabia's stance in this regard is known. It opposes the presence of any kind of foreign forces on its territory. It utterly refuses to participate in these maneuvers.

FES SUMMIT VIEWED AS 'GREAT TURNING POINT'

LD102250 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Salah Hasan at-Tuwati commentary]

[Excerpts] The Arab summit conference, which concluded its work in Fes last night, announced the Arab plan agreed upon by all Arab states participating in the conference. As observers had expected, the Fes summit proved to be not just another routine Arab summit, but was a great turning point in the method of Arab action, as the Arabs now speak a common language with regard to peace.

The challenge presented by the conference over the peace options in the Middle East poses the basic realities for a comprehensive and just peace in the region and facts that must not be forsaken in any future endeavor for peace. It also sheds light on the reality of the Israeli usurpation of occupied Palestine and exposes the fallacy of the deceptive Zionist claims and lies.

After yesterday, in any search for a solution to the Palestinian issue, the world will have to talk to the Arabs on the basis of what they have announced. With the agreement of all leaders of the Arab nation on the Arab peace plan yesterday, there was a miracle that had been ruled out by the enemies of the Arab nation on the grounds that the Arab disputes were inevitable with regard to the fateful objectives. This proved to be very far removed from reality.

The results of the Fes summit emphasize the relevance of summit conferences and strengthened the kindgom's belief that the Arab disputes have not been disputes over basic objectives as much as differences over means of achieving these objectives.

With the conclusion of the Arab summit yesterday and the resolutions issued by it, joy has engulfed all Arabs and the Arab nation has greater hope in the struggle to impose peace on the Zionist enemy as the Arabs and the international community want it: a comprehensive and just peace in which the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO will gain their right to self-determination and to build their own independent state on their own land.

The peace struggle to come will not be as speculators portray it: not just demands for usurped rights that the enemy refuses to recognize but a fierce struggle that requires the full mobilization of all Arab efforts, political, military and economic, to strip the enemy of all the support it is getting and to destroy its supporting walls, particularly the wall of special relations that link the Zionist entity with Washington, especially now that Begin has proved to the world that he rejects mere talk about peace in its real sense and insists on the surrender of those whose cause is just. This will help an intense Arab diplomatic effort to contain the Israeli entity and place it in a situation that obliges it to accept the option of a just peace based on the full right of the Palestinian people to a dignified and honorable life on the soil of their own free independent homeland, like the rest of the peoples of the region.

UAE

UK'S HURD ARRIVES, PRAISES SUMMIT RESOLUTIONS

LD122308 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2207 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Dubai, 12 Sep (SPA) -- Douglas Hurd, British minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, arrived in the UAE from Cairo this evening on a visit lasting a few days. In a statement made after his arrival, Hurd praised the resolutions adopted by the 12th Arab summit in Fes. He said these proposals include many positive aspects.

The British minister expressed his country's support for any positive effort that would contribute in a constructive way to reaching a settlement to the Middle East problem. He said in a statement made before leaving Cairo that Britian will demand the implementation of the UN Security Council resolution calling for Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. He explained that Lebanon cannot organize its internal affairs under the shadow of Israeli occupation.

YAR

YAR PRESIDENT LEAVES FES FOR FRG, MAKES STATEMENT

GF110616 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president and commander in chief of the armed forces, arrived in the FRG at 0600 San'a' time on a private visit. While there, he will undergo some medical tests.

The brother leader president and accompanying delegation to the Arab summit conference left the Moroccan city of Fes early this morning following the conclusion of the Arab summit conference. He was seen off at the airport by Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid, members of the Moroccan Cabinet, Arab League officials, our ambassador to Morocco, the embassy's staff and our envoy to the Arab League.

Brother leader President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih made a statement at Fes Airport to the Moroccan news agency in which he stressed that the meetings of the resumed 12th Arab summit in Fes were successful and good. He added that these results have come to [word indistinct] the current Arab situation and what the Arab peoples demand of their leaders. The brother leader president indicated in his statement that the discussions and deliberations of the conference were characterized by the spirit of responsibility and self confidence when dealing with all issues. He said this had an impact on the success of the conference and on its positive results.

The brother leader president declared his profound gratitude and appreciation which the YAR people extend to the fraternal Moroccan leadership, government and people for their kind reception and hospitality and for their great efforts which were exerted in order [words indistinct] of the summit conference and the success of all its meetings.

The brother leader president concluded his statement by affirming that the Arab nation expects all the Arab leaders to implement the important historic resolutions that were adopted in order to support the Arab-Palestinian question and in order to achieve more solidarity, cohesion and departure from the previous stage of disunity and fragmentation. The brother leader president also stressed that the Arab nation has the reins of initiative today and for this reason it is certainly capable of achieving a glorious victory for the central Palestinian question and all its weighty questions.

MUBARAK COMMENTS ON FES SUMMIT, REAGAN PROPOSAL

NC121340 Cairo MENA in English 1244 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo, Sep 12 (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak described the draft of the Fes Arab summit as the hope of each Arab. "(?If) the Arab leaders succeeded to implement these resolutions, we will applaud for them" he noted.

"Nevertheless, this should not prevent us from investing the positive aspects included in President Reagan's initiative and at the same time prepare our observations on the negative aspects and attempt to amend them so as the Reagan draft is given a full chance" President Mubarak said.

This was included in President Mubarak's statement to the editors in chief who were accompanying him yesterday during his return trip to Cairo.

President Mubarak said the Egyptian-French views were identical and noted that President Francois Mitterrand completely supports the steps of the Egyptian drive.

Referring to the Lebanese problem President Mubarak said Israel should withdraw from Lebanon as soon as possible so as Lebanon solves its problems without any foreign pressures.

MUBARAK TO SEND REAGAN MESSAGE ON U.S. PLAN

NC122200 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2145 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo, 12 Sep (MENA) -- In Monday's issue, the weekly MAY says that President Husni Mubarak will send a message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan in which he will specify Egypt's stand on the U.S. initiative. MAY says Mubarak's reply will define the (?positive) aspects of the initiative from Egypt's point of view and its support of the important principles outlined in the initiatives, which require encouragement and support. The reply will also refer to certain negative aspects that need clarification. The weekly says President Mubarak held talks with a number of world leaders and consulted with them about the positive aspects outlined in the U.S. initiative before he wrote his reply to President Reagan.

ABU GHAZALAH LINKS U.S., PALESTINE ISSUES, GULF

NC122159 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2135 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo, 12 Sep (MENA) -- Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, has asserted that there is a link between solving the Palestinian issue and granting facilities to the United States in the Middle East. He said the defense of the oil rich Gulf states is also linked with solving the Palestinian question.

In an exclusive statement to the NEW YORK TIMES that will also be published in the Egyptian newspaper MAY tomorrow, Abu Ghazalah said the United States can return the balance to the area if it gives us and the Arab countries the weapons they need to defend themselves. He affirmed that what has happened in Lebanon is against all international and UN laws and against U.S. interests. He added that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon has tipped the balance of power in the area.

Abu Ghazalah also stressed the need for a final solution to the Palestinian problem, for continuing the autonomy talks and for remedying the entire question. He added that the departure of the Palestinian Resistance from Lebanon without linking it to a comprehensive solution was an extremely bad thing, a grave mistake, and may lead to many complications.

COMMENTARY URGES ARABS TO SUPPORT REAGAN PLAN

NC101324 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Usamah 'Abd al-Ghani commentary: "Arab Policy is Facing a Decisive, Fateful Juncture"]

[Text] The plan approved by the Arab kings and presidents to establish peace in the Middle East has been described as a historic turning point in their attitude toward Israel, because the plan tacitly recognizes Israel's right to exist. Despite this, Israel is expected to reject this plan just as it has already rejected the U.S. initiative for peace in the Middle East. The new Arab plan has many positive aspects. It stresses the need for Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territory occupied after the June 1967 war, dismantlement of the Israeli settlements that have been built since then and for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state with Arab Jerusalem as its capital.

Egypt has welcomed all efforts and initiatives aimed at achieving a just solution to the question. From this standpoint, Egypt welcomed the positive elements outlined in the U.S. initiative and considered them an important step on the path that must be followed by other steps to bring us closer to a just and comprehensive solution, based on recognition of the Palestinian people's right to determine their future.

In our view, the U.S. initiative does not oppose the Arab plan for peace. Therefore, the Arab plan must not be construed as a rejection of the U.S. initiative, because the rejection of any proposals containing positive elements for peace means wasting the chances of peace and opening the way for further tension. In our view, the U.S. initiative corresponds to the goals outlined in the new Arab plan.

It is clear that the intiiative at present is in the hands of the Arabs and it must always remain so. The Arabs can now turn the wheel of peace by supporting any efforts aimed at bypassing any justifications that Israel is using to hold on to the gains it made through aggression. Since it goes without saying that Israel, in everything that applies to its existence, depends primarily on the United States, and despite the fabricated positions adopted by the Israeli leaders in claiming they can be independent of U.S. support, it is certain -- in light of history and reality -- that Israel cannot conquer the U.S. will in fateful issues.

Arab policy is today faced with a decisive fateful juncture that requires the Arabs to prove they can act within the situation. Arab politicians must not let this favorable opportunity slip. This is an opportunity to support the decisive U.S. stand toward Israel and to test the extent of the U.S. stand to exert pressure on the Israeli military establishment to force it to pursue the difficult course in order to establish a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East and to implement all Arab plans and goals.

GHALI SAYS FES SUMMIT RESOLUTIONS UNDER STUDY

NC111904 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1845 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Cairo, 11 Sep (MENA) -- Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, answering a question regarding reports that Egyptian circles have welcomed the Fes summit conference resolutions, said that Egypt welcomed positive resolutions that can help the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and positive resolutions that are in line with U.S. President Ronald Reagan's intiiative.

He added that all these resolutions are being studied at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, which will present a comprehensive study on these resolutions to President Husni Mubarak.

RAMADAN PRAISES OUTCOME OF FES SUMMIT, ARAB UNITY

JN101722 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Sep (INA) -- Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, has described the Fes summit conference as one of the most fruiful Arab summit conferences. not only because it was characterized by extensive deliberations. but also because it dealt with and adopted resolutions about important and serious pan-Arab issues.

He pointed out that the conference's resolution on the Iraq-Iran war is a new development in Arab solidarity as this resolution clearly stipulated the need to implement the collective Arab defense pact in case Iran does not respond to the efforts being exerted to end the war and hold negotiations to solve the problems causing it.

He said that Article Two of the collective Arab defense pact stipulates that all Arab countries should extend all means of support to any Arab country that is the victim of foreign aggression. Hence, he said, the resolution is a qualitative development of the Arab stand toward this issue.

It will be recalled that Ramadan took part in the conference as a member of the Iraqi delegation led by President Saddam Husayn.

The first deputy prime minister added: Iraq played an important positive role in the Fes summit. This was evident in Iraq's objective principled stands toward the pan-Arab issues and toward Arab solidarity as explained by President Saddam Husayn. He added that the conference has achieved progress in the field of Arab understanding and solidarity. This, he said, was stressed by President Saddam Husayn during all his activities and contacts with the Arab leaders.

Ramadan pointed out that the conferences' deliberations were permeated by a spirit of frankness and constructive confrontation of all problems facing the Arab nation. This, he added, distinguished this Fes summit from the previous Fes summits.

He expressed hope that the spirit which permeated the conference will be deepened in the coming summit conferences. He said this is extremely important for the creation of an appropriate background for joint Arab action as well as the ideal method to confront problems and achieve the aspired pan-Arab objectives.

PETRA-JNA REPORTS NEW IRAQI PEACE PLAN TO END WAR

JN121518 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Sep (PETRA) -- The Iraqi Government has drawn up a new peace initiative to settle the Iraq-Iran dispute and to end the war immediately.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency correspondent in Baghdad, Sa'd Qasim Hammudi, deputy chairman of the Iraqi National Assembly's Arab and International Relations Committee, said that the Iraqi initiative calls for an immediate halt to all military operations by the Iraqi and Iranian sides. It also stresses the need for resolving the disputes between the two countries while safeguarding the unity, independence and territorial integrity and security of Iraq and Iran, and calls for the noninterference in the internal affairs of the two countries.

Hammudi said that the Iraqi initiative, which is based on United Nations and Security Council resolutions, will be presented at the International Parliamentary Union [IFU] meeting which begins in Rome today and which will be attended by the presidents of Arab and international parliaments.

He said that the Iraqi National Assembly had discussed the Arab and friendly countries' responses to the Iraqi initiative and had received positive replies. He said that it can be said that there is an Arab and international consensus to adopt the Iraqi initiative which is expected to be approved.

Hammudi said that the Iraqi Government had called on the Arab Parliamentary Union's General Secretariat to adopt the Iraqi peace plan and to present it to the IPU as a unified Arab plan. Hammudi said that his delegation will hold intensive consultations with the the Arab parliamentary delegations regarding adopting this plan as a joint Arab initiative for ending the Iraq-Iran war.

MINISTER REITERATES WARNING ON KHARK ISLAND AREA

JN120737 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0650 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Sep (INA) -- Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim has stated that Iraq's warning to oil tanker operators about the consequences of approaching Khark Island is still in force and that no changes have been made to it.

In a statement to INA, the Iraqi minister added that Iraq is determined to implement its warning by striking any vessel or oil tanker that approaches Khark Island or the area of military operations which Iraq has proclaimed a prohibited zone.

Referring to the Iraqi Air Force's operations during the past few days, Latif Nusayyif Jasim said that the enemy naval targets so far destroyed are irrefutable evidence of Iraq's determination to carry out what it previously announced in this respect.

The Iraqi minister ridiculed the Iranian officials' promises, especially their claim that they are transferring deposits in hard currency to foreign banks in their attempts to reassure owners of vessels and oil tankers and make them resume their activities.

Latif Nusayyif Jasim said that these are mere promises in the air and are not substantiated by facts because those who deal with Iran are very well aware that the Iranian Treasury lacks hard currency and that the Iranian economy is in trouble as a result of the war, thus making it impossible to translate these promises into facts. The Iraqi minister of culture and information described the Iranian officials' statements, that they are ready to compensate for the damages suffered by the vessels, as a new method of deception and fraud. He wondered: How can Iran pay such compensation while it is suffering from an acute economic deficit as was acknowledged by Iranian officials themselves?

The Iraqi minister concluded: Had Iran been serious about paying compensation to owners of vessels and oil tankers it would have paid such compensation to international companies which had been forced to suspend work on Iran's projects because Iran had failed to carry out its financial obligations. It suffices us to know what happened to the Japanese companies and others which were implementing petrochemical projects and which suspended work because Iran failed to meet its obligations, to realize how false the Iranian officials' statements are.

AIR FORCE SINKS 'ENEMY NAVAL TARGET' 11 SEP

JN111114 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1104 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 11 Sep (INA) -- An Iraqi Air Force squadron destroyed and sunk an enemy naval target at the entrance of Khowr-e Musay this morning. An Iraqi military spokesman said today that the Iraqi air formation attacked the target at 1132 today, scoring direct hits, destroying and sinking it. He added that all Iraqi aircraft returned safely to base after carrying out their mission.

AD-DUSTUR COMMENTS ON SUCCESS OF FES SUMMIT

JN111035 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 11 Sep 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Fes Summit and the Desired Hopes" AD-DUSTUR says: The Fes summit has achieved the desired success. This was corroborated not only by the summit resolutions but also by the eagerness of all the Arab countries to participate in this summit, despite the fact that Libya failed to attend and Egypt was absent. If we add to all this the atmosphere that prevailed over the summit, we may say a high sense of responsibility has contributed to rendering the Fes summit a success and enabled the Arabs to give a new image about themselves to the world.

The paper adds: Had it not been for the successful efforts exerted to eliminate Arab differences, it would not have been possible for the Arab leaders to adopt such resolutions that reflect the Arabs' inclination to proceed on the road to a just and comprehensive peace and their concern for security and stability in a region that is sitting on a powerkeg.

If many international forces have constantly expressed their impotence in participating in any effort for establishing peace in the region, justifying this impotence or hesitation by the difficulty of dealing with the Arab situation, the Fes summit has placed before these forces an integrated Arab concept of peace and security. This concept has also been based on international legitimacy, which cannot be ignored under any circumstances.

AD-DUSTUR says: Despite all this, it is necessary to stress that the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace requires a real and sincere desire by all parties concerned. If the Arabs have expressed such a desire, whether through their respect of international legitimacy or their eagerness to safeguard international peace, Israel, which insists on occupation, expansion and Judaization, has continued to state that peace is what it wants to achieve but not through agreement. That's why it rejected President Reagan's initiative, given that this initiative does not conform with its policy which seeks to legally annex the West Bank and the Gaza Strip after it has nearly completed their de facto annexation.

Thus, the Arabs have a responsibility of commiting themselves to solidarity as a strategy and to proceed from this strategy to building their intrinsic strength that will be capable of achieving peace and protecting it also.

AD-DUSTUR concludes: History and the struggle of nations and peoples have demonstrated that real peace can only be achieved through strength and not through weakness, and such a peace cannot be safeguarded by capitulation but by the capability of confrontation; and when it comes to a rancorous and chauvinist enemy such as Israel, any step on the road to the emergence of Arab strength will be an additional step on the road to achievement of peace. The Fes summit, which succeeded in formulating an Arab concept for peace, must open the door wide to all national and pan-Arab efforts for creating the new Arab reality on the political, economic and military level so the Arabs can wage their battle for justice, peace and security, and take into account the true nature of the enemy we are confronting and all future eventualities.

Amman Radio Commentary

JN111828 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] We stand today in support of the Fes summit and its resolutions based on many considerations, the most important of which that this summit succeeded in reconvening after a 10-month suspension. Also, this summit dealt with the most important pan-Arab issues. Despite the absence of Libya and Egypt, the Arabs who attended created an image that had to be presented to the Arab nation after the Arab situation had reached a state of dismemberment and conflict.

The most important achievement of the Fes summit is that it was able to produce a unified Arab view of peace. This is considered an achievement in its own right, despite rejection or acceptance of this view by those concerned with the peace process. It is also an achievement because that view was based on international legitimacy and was unanimously accepted by the Arab leaders.

Against this background we can say that UN Resolution 242 is no longer a point of dispute and is no longer rejected by this or that Arab side. Syria accepted Resolutions 242 and 338 and affirmed this acceptance by accepting the unified Arab view of peace. Egypt and Jordan, two principal elements in the Middle East conflict, accepted Resolution 242 immediately after it was issued. The PLO also accepted this resolution implicitly, and for the first time, when it accepted the unified Arab view of peace. This view can also be termed the first Arab peace plan.

Thus, the world today faces this plan which pulverized Israel's allegations that the Arabs reject peace and regional stability and security. The Arabs only demand the implementation of international laws and charters which prohibit the seizure of other people's land by force and allow no changes in any form to the occupied territories. Undoubtedly, the just, objective and realistic Arab demand should pressure the international community to shoulder all its responsibilties toward the Middle East crisis, because Israeli arrogance should not remain a threat to the region's peace, which is part of world peace, and present an obstacle hampering the stability of this region, which is important because of its geographic position and resources.

Finally, contacts made by the Arab delegation which was formed at the Fes summit must affirm all these facts. Perhaps the delegation's moves will enable the world and all its great powers to realize the Arabs' sincere desire for a just and permament peace that will give to the region's people justice and to its countries security. Otherwise, all efforts to realize peace will be undermined by Israeli arrogance and insistence on occupation, expansion and Judaization.

FACTFINDING DELEGATION ARRIVES IN AMMAN 10 SEP

JN111712 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] A delegation of the international factfinding committee on Israel's violation of international law during its invasion of Lebanon and its current occupation of Lebanese territory arrived in Amman yesterday. The delegation is led by Professor Falk, lecturer in international law at Princeton University.

In a statement to a Jordanian News Agency correspondent, Professor Falk said the delegation will meet with several senior Jordanian officials. It will also meet with the Palestinian fighters who returned from the battlefield and several of those who were wounded as a result of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

He said members of the delegation visited the sites of destruction resulting form the Israeli invasion, particularly in Beirut, the south and the Palestinian refugee camps in Shatila, Burj al-Barajinah and 'Ayn al-Hulwah. They also visited hospitals and met with doctors, the wounded, several Lebanese officials and representatives of various political groups.

Falk said the Israeli Government refused to meet with the delegation and offered no assistance to the delegation to enable it to achieve its aims. Despite that, the delegation managed, with the help of several Israeli officers and soldiers, to familiarize itself with some facts about Israeli policy, practices and violations of international law.

Falk affirmed that the delegation would persevere in achieving its aims. He said it would continue to accumulate the facts pertaining to its task and would submit a report to the United Nations and its agencies, to the governments involved in the conflict, to the international media and to corporations that can influence world public opinion.

The committee, made up of a group of lawyers and specialists in the region's affairs on 28 Aug and aimed at revealing the facts behind Israel's invasion and violation of international law, visited Lebanon and the occupied Arab territories before arriving in Jordan.

Meets Prime Minister

JN121357 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, acting prime minister, acting foreign minister and information minister, has asserted the Fes summit conference offered a clear answer to Israel's claims that it is working for peace and that the Arabs do not want peace. Speaking today while receiving a delegation of the international factfinding committee on Israel's violation of international law during its invasion of Lebanon and its occupation of the Lebanese territories, Abu 'Awdah said the Fes summit has stressed that the Arabs, including the PLO, are working to bring about a just peaceful settlement to secure peace for all the states and the peoples in the region. He outlined Israel's declared and hidden objectives behind its invasion of Lebanon, objectives that aim at creating a Lebanese government to sign a peace treaty with Israel, prevent the armed Palestinian presence in Lebanon and drive out the Syrian [Arab] Deterrent Forces from Lebanon. He then reviewed Israeli expansionist policy. Israeli expansion, he said, is planned to take place in two stages: First to impose a fait accompli and, second, to legalize this fait accompli. This policy was adopted by Israel before its creation as a state and through its organizations founded in 1948, he said. Abu 'Awdah explained that Israel is still applying this policy in the West Bank and Lebanon. As for the West Bank, Israel is trying to legalize its annexation [of the West Bank] through the active organizations it has created.

AL-JUMAYYIL, SA'IB SALAM HOLD TALKS 11 SEP

NC111325 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] The political situation is progressing from good to better. The most significant development today is the meeting held between President-elect Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil and [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam in one of the rooms of the Presidential Palace at noon today. The two are scheduled to meet later for lunch at the house of President Sarkis.

As is known, this meeting was preceded yesterday by a meeting between President al-Jumayyil and [former] Prime Minister Rashid as-Sulh.

It goes without saying that these two meetings and the meetings to follow will calm the political climate and prepare the appropriate atmosphere, enabling the new regime to tackle, from the beginning, the basic issues and problems in the country as a strong and harmonious government. Developments indicate that the realization of this is not impossible as long as all the parties desire the country's unity and its sublime interests and are aware of the enormous dangers surrounding it.

It is also known that [former] Prime Minister Salam has often expressed his readiness to cooperate with the new regime, provided it pledges not to conclude a peace treaty with Israel and it disbands the armed militias.

The meeting betteen President-elect Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil and [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam ended at the Presidential Palace at 1330 [1130 GMT]. Shaykh Bashir and Salam left the palace in the car of the president-elect, who drove to the house of President Sarkis in Al-Yarzi to resume their discussions at the luncheon. The discussions will later be concluded at the Presidential Palace.

Salam Comments

NC111814 Beirut Voice of Lebanon on Arabic 1518 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The meeting today between President-elect Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil and former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam ended at 1600 [1400 GMT]. Their meeting was interrupted by a luncheon at President Sarkis' house in Al-Hazimiyah.

On leaving B'abda [Republican Palace], former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam was interviewed by journalists:

[Begin recording] [Question] Your step today is basic to eliminating disorder and bringing viewpoints closer?

[Answer] Allow me to begin by expressing gratitude and appreciation to His Excellency President Sarkis, who embarked on this kind initiative. My meeting with his excellency the president-elect was very useful. I hope its results will also be useful and positive. It was an open and a heart-to-heart talk. We did not omit any important subject from our discussions. This is in view of the responsibility that the president-elect will shoulder and the difficult tasks that await him. However, [words indistinct] unless all the Lebanese realize the difficulties and the disasters which are currently facing Lebanon in every aspect.

The aggressive and savage Israeli occupation is still lurking in our hearts and on our good land. There are problems arising from the presence of some of our Syrian brothers in the north and Al-Biqa' and some Palestinian brothers and leaders who, we hope, will realize their responsibility in the interest of Palestine and the Palestinian issue, for which we are concerned. There are other immense domestic difficulties that the president-elect has referred to in his statements to the television and the press.

We discussed several matters. However, I will not speak about all of them. What I would like to assert is that the feeling of confidence and understanding was mutual. I tell the Lebanese that we need to understand each other. The Muslim must understand his Christian brother and his feelings and aspirations, and the Christian must understand the Muslim. We still have big gap in this connection.

I urge that we open our hearts and extend our hands. Nothing scratches your back like your own nails. You know -- and I will be frank here -- that I and some of my brothers opposed the election of Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil as president. This was a democratic action. We had our own opinions. Free democracy does not accept the suppression of opinions. We adopted the attitude we then considered correct.

However, I do not want to discuss the background of the election or what happened before that. I heard his excellency the president-elect say on television: Let us forget the past. If we start today to settle accounts among each other, I don't know what will happen, other than the fragmentation of Lebanon. Let us forget the past and look forward with hopes -- the hopes of all Lebanese -- to the future. Let us cooperate and work together to extricate Lebanon from its ordeal.

I have great hope that the Lebanese will return to their real selves and will return to the fundamental base on which Lebanon was founded. Independent, free and sovereign Lebanon was founded on the basis of Muslim-Christian accord and cannot and will not survive except on the basis of Muslim-Christian accord. [end recording]

SOLDATOV TALKS TO PRESS AFTER MEETING BUTRUS

NC101240 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Minister Fu'ad Butus today followed up the results of the Fes summit conference by going through the diplomatic cables and information which he received from the Lebanese delegation to the conference.

At 1030, Minister Butrus received Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon Aleksandr Soldatov in the presence of the first counsellor of the Soviet Embassy. A review was made of the conditions in Lebanon and the region.

Following the meeting, the Soviet ambassador answered a question on the purpose of his visit. He said: I had no opportunity to visit Minister Butrus before because of the current conditions in Lebanon. We discussed various affairs and exchanged views of them. Moreover, I had some practical matters regarding which I asked the minister's help.

The ambassador was asked: Can you tell us about these matters? He answered: They are very simple but they are important to us.

Regarding the Soviet Union's stand on the Arab plan approved by the Fes summit conference, Ambassador Soldatov said: It is difficult to express an opinion on this plan at present because I haven't had an opportunity yet to study it in depth.

The ambassador was finally asked: Has Minister Butrus asked the Soviet Union to play a role in eliminating the various parties' occupation in Lebanon? He answered: It is better to address such a question to Minister Fu'ad Butrus.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR SOLDATOV RECEIVED BY AL-WAZZAN

NC111257 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] At 1100 today, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan received at his office in the Government Palace Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon Aleksandr Soldatov and reviewed with him the local and regional developments.

Following the meeting, the Soviet ambassador said: We discussed with Prime Minister al-Wazzan the situation in Lebanon and the situation in the Arab world in general.

Asked about the measures which the Soviet Union adopted during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the ambassador said: The Soviet Union has fully condemned the invasion and raised the issue at the Security Council. It is rather significant that the Soviet Union, in its capacity as a state and a Security Council Member, should fully condemn the aggression. The Soviet Union extended aid to the forces that struggled against the Israeli aggression.

In answer to a question about the Soviet Union's failure to participate in the negotiations with the United States to establish peace and secure Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon, Soldatov said: There has been no call by the Lebanese Government for such aid.

Ambassador Soldatov described the situation in the Al-Biqa' as well as in the area as very difficult. He confirmed that the Soviet Union's stand on President Reagan's initiative is a negative one.

Expects 'Dangerous Surprises'

NC120610 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Soviet Ambassador [in Beirut] Aleksandr Soldatov expects that there will be dangerous surprises, particularly in Al-Biqa'. The Soviet ambassador stated this following his meeting yesterday with the Lebanese prime minister.

Other diplomatic quarters have expressed their fears over the military preparations which are being carried out by Syria in Al-Biqa' including: the new artillery pieces and cannons being brought into Lebanon and [troop] concentrations being increased at a number of positions in Lebanese territory.

Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], one of the Palestinian leaders, has announced to a Gulf newspaper that the Palestinians are still continuing their operations against the Israelis in Al-Biqa', Lebanon.

ADF COMMANDER HOLDING CONSULTATIONS ON WITHDRAWAL

NC120754 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Observers expect that now that the new presidency is about to begin the diplomatic missions will return to their offices in the capital following the wave of expatriation which included a number of Arab and international embassies. The FRG Embasssy has announced that it will resume its duties the day after tomorrow, Tuesday, at its original location in Ra's Beirut.

There are many concerns facing the Lebanese authorities foremost of which is ending the Syrian and Palestinian and Israeli military presence in Lebanese territory. In this regard, it has been disclosed that [ADF Commander] Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib is holding consultations with Syrian officials in Damascus, following the failure of the recent Arab summit to implement any Lebanese demand -- as if the task of the Arab leaders whenever they meet is [to show] their grudges against Lebanon and to inflict upon it an adominable wrong, similar to what has been done by other summits during the years of crisis.

CHRISTIAN, MUSLIM FIGURES ARRANGE POWER TRANSFER

NC101233 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] According to informed sources, contacts are being held, mostly far from the limelight, to prepare the appropriate political atmosphere for the process of the handover and takeover between President Ilyas Sarkis and his successor, President [-elect] Bashir al-Jumayyil, enabling the new regime to immediately deal with the conditions resulting from the Israeli invasion, eliminate this invasion from Lebanon and tackle the other humanitarian pbolems in cooperation with all the Lebanese sides without emotionalism at home.

In this framework, a meeting was held between [former] Prime Minister Rashid ash-Sulh and member of the Phalangist Party Political Bureau Joseph al-Hashim at the Mansur Palace from 0900 to 1000 this morning. The discussions dealt with the current Lebanese issues. This is the first meeting between one of the pillars of the National Islamic Grouping and a prominent Phalangist member.

Another meeting is expected to be held at any time between President-elect Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil and [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam. Salam stated this himself in an interview which he granted to the British Broadcasting Corporation. However, he said, the conditions of the Islamic opposition for cooperation with President al-Jumayyil include a frank rejection of the conclusion of a peace treaty with Israel and the disbandment of the armed militias in Lebanon.

ARMY TAKES UP NEW POSITIONS IN BEIRUT, SUBURBS

NC101844 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] As part of the Lebanese Army deployment in the capital and its suburbs, in implementation of the security plan, a Lebanese Army force, including some vehicles, was stationed at 1700 [1500 GMT] near the sports club in the military baths area while citizens cheered the return of the legitimate authority to the area.

The Lebanese Army forces have consolidated their positions in the southern suburbs and expanded the area of their deployment to be able to fully control the situation to provide a calm atmosphere to the citizens and to secure the roads leading to Beirut International Airport in preparation for its reopening.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan has followed up from his office in the Government Palace the deployment measures and reviewed the arrangements being made at various levels to complement the implementation of the security plan in the eastern area of Beirut in the next few days.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan has reviewed with Middle East Airlines General Manager Salim Salam, in the presence of former Minister Malik Salam, the situation at Beirut International Airport and the obstacles preventing its reopening.

ARMY ISSUES STATEMENT ON MAINTAINING SECURITY

NC130752 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Statement by a "responsible source" at the army command -- date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Lebanese Army will strongly and effectively intervene whenever security is disturbed. It will implement its security responsibilities regardless of the difficulties. The army is convinced that there are some who want to foil the security plan. However, this will not affect the decision of the army which will strike with an iron fist all those who tamper with security.

In the meantime, the army is prepared to extend all the aid which the citizens ask for. The army will not stop its intervention until it fully controls the security situation in accordance with the tasks assigned to it in the security plan.

AL-WAZZAN SUPPORTS ARMY ACTION IN WEST BEIRUT

NC130802 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has described the clashes and the problems which occurred in the Al-Bastah and Ra's an-Nab' areas as stupid misbehavior.

Al-Wazzan worked to contain the clashes which took place in the two areas between the Lebanese Army and members of the Revolution Supporters Movement yesterday afternoon. He held contacts with commanders of the internal security forces and the army. He received in his house in Al-Bastah, the movement's secretary general, Al-Hajj Mustafa as-Sirk.

The prime minister said: We have acted to end the problems and clashes, which were the result of stupid misbehavior, in order to contain their consequences. He ruled out any possible effect of their clashes or the security plan which is being implemented in west Beirut saying they only affect the people's psychological state.

Asked the truth about the army's warning to the gunmen, Al-Wazzan said: The army has issued no warnings. It opened fire. He reiterated that the gunmen's action was stupid. He emphasized: We do not accept that the Lebanese Army can be fired upon. It is time that all factions of the Lebanese people support this army and fully back to ensure the success of its duty at a time when the country is on the threshold of new relaxation and hope.

The prime minister added: We will start an investigation and will prosecute the perpetrators in order to know the reasons for such incidents. He pointed out that more than one group has exploited this incident and embellished it -- knowing that these gunmen are not that important -- so as to exaggerate what has happened.

Answering a question, Al-Wazzan said that the implementation of the security plan in the eastern sector will begin next week if no new problems arise.

ISRAELI FORCES WITHDRAW FROM AL-JANIH AREA

NC101817 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] This afternoon the Israeli forces withdrew from the UNRWA building and from the perimeter of the Yemeni Embassy in the Al-Janih area in the direction of Al-Awza'i [in west Beirut].

Also this afternoon, an Israeli gunboat approached and searched a fishing boat opposite the Al-Manarah coast [in West Beirut].

POLITICAL LEADERS REACT TO ARAB SUMMIT RESULTS

Butrus Disappointed

NC111323 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Minister Fu'ad Butrus has described the Fes summit resolutions on Lebanon as disappointing.

He said: This is not the first time Lebanon's hopes have been dashed at Arab conferences. Minister Butrus expressed regret that the summit conference did not attach to the Lebanese working paper the importance it deserves.

Minister Butrus said: The Arabs have evaded confronting the matters that must be faced at this very juncture of the Lebanese tragedy, despite the fact that the working paper stems from a specific and clear-cut standpoint -- that it is imperative that the resolutions passed by the UN Security Council be implemented, resolutions that call for Israel's withdrawal from Lebanese territory and for ending Israel's occupation.

Further Criticism

NC111510 Paris AFP in English 1457 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Beirut, Sept 11 (AFP) -- Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus today described the Fes Arab summit conference as "disappointing" on issues concerning Lebanon.

In the first official Lebanese response to the summit, Mr Butrus said participants had "not given the working paper on the Lebanese situation the consideration it warranted."

Mr Butrus added that document aimed to bring about a withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. And this, said the ministers, "required a withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon."

The final summit communique called only for discussions between Syria and Lebanon to put an end to the Syrian-controlled Arab dissuasion force (ADF) in Lebanon.

Mr Butrus said that the "mandate of the ADF must be definitely ended and they must withdraw from Lebanon".

The Lebanese minister criticised the summit for implying that Israel's withdrawal must come before Syrian troops leave Lebanon. The minister said that "the question of a timetable for withdrawal had been left open in the Lebanese document."

"The Lebanese Government must have room to manouevre in negotiations on this question with all the different parties involved," said Mr Butrus.

He was also critical of the lack of any mention in the Fes communique of the Palestinian military presence in Lebanon.

Mr Butrus rejected the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) demand for a new agreement between themselves and the Lebanese Government.

Butrus said "he could not imagine the present or any future Lebanese Government" signing such an agreement because PLO military activity in Lebanon is an old question that cannot be reconsidered.

Salam Welcomes 'Unified Stand'

NC101748 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Concerning the Fes Plan, let us review some of the initial reaction to the Arab plan. In Lebanon, there is still no official reaction as we mentioned earlier in our local news. However, [former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam has welcomed the unified Arab stand in Fes describing it as positive. He also welcomed the Lebanese delegation's stand describing it as clear and firm. He added: It remains that we in Lebanon should translate this into constant work and continuous efforts because Lebanon has paid the price dearly.

Abu Fadil Sees 'Nothing New'

NC111526 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Deputy Speaker Munir Abu Fadil has emphasized that the resolutions of the recent Fes summit conference have resulted in nothing new in connection with the Lebanese issue, nor with any matter related to inter-Arab differences.

Deputy Abu Fadil wondered: Where were the Arab states during the recurring Israeli acts of aggression, particularly during the recent aggression against Lebanon.

He added: We haven't heard of any Arab moves, of any protest demonstration staged in any Arab state or of any Arab student closing his books and leaving his classroom to protest what has happened and what is continuing to happen in Lebanon.

SHAM'UN FORESEES SECURITY AGREEMENT WITH ISRAEL

NC101848 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Former President Camille Sham'un said today that it would be necessary to sign a security agreement [ittifaq amni] with Israel if a peace treaty could not be signed because of Lebanon's Arab obligations.

Sham'un did not express surprise at the negative results of the Fes summit pertaining to Lebanon. He expressed the need to adopt a Lebanese stand toward the Arab League after the latter had proved its negativism and impotence.

VOL REPORTS ON NEW SYRIAN MISSILE BATTERIES

NC130554 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Israeli warplanes yesterday afternoon attacked a Syrian SAM-9 battery in the Dahr al-Baydar area. Damascus responded by placing its forces on a state of maximum alert and announced that it had earlier introduced three batteries of the same type into northern Lebanon.

According to some information, the Palestine Liberation Army occupied a number of houses in Al-Kurah and dug trenches and set up a number of cannons in the northern area.

HADDAD RELEASES GENDARME IN WEST, EAST SECTORS

NC120856 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0630 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Major Sa'd Haddad, commander of Free Lebanon, has announced the following:

In order to restore normal life and enable the legitimate authority to carry out and strengthen its powers, Major Haddad, commander of Free Lebanon, has decided to relieve all the gendarme personnel who are working in the eastern and western sectors from all the duties which have been assigned them up to this date within the Army of Free Lebanon. Instead, they will be placed at the disposal of the Internal Security Directorate, where they will work under the direction of the commander of the gendarme platoon of Marj 'Uyun, effective tomorrow, Monday, 13 September.

Major Haddad would like to thank these personnel for the efforts they exerted and the sacrifices they provided in defense of the security and the safety of Lebanon and the Lebanese [people], and he wishes them success in carrying out their new duties. He would like to inform them that he will not cease demanding that they be given all the rights they have been robbed of in the past as a result of the compelling circumstances which prevailed in the country.

AL-BA'TH: SYRIA WILL NOT WITHDRAW FROM LEBANON

JN121535 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] The newspaper AL-BA'TH, organ of the ruling party in Syria, has said in its latest issue that Syrian forces in the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon will not withdraw from Lebanon and leave it an easy prey for the Zionist occupation forces and the fascist and dictatorial government that the new Lebanese president is going to form. Washington, Tel Aviv and Bashir al-Jumayyil are perfectly aware of this fact, which has prompted Israeli forces to decide to spend the coming winter in Lebanon. [sentence as heard]

AL-ASAD, AL-QADHDHAFI HOLD TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

JN120825 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0815 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of 1 September Revolution, had a telephone conversation last night with President Hafiz al-Asad. They discussed different aspects of the situation in the region.

KHADDAM LEAVES FOR LIBYA WITH AL-ASAD MESSAGE

JN121630 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Damascus today for Tripoli with a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to his brother, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution.

Returns With Message

JN130613 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Damascus from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah at 0100 today at the end of a brief visit during which he conveyed a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to his brother, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution.

Last night, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi received Khaddam, who briefed him on the Fes summit resolutions. According to a Libyan source, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi asked Khaddam to convey an important message to President Hafiz al-Asad.

INFORMATION MINISTER LEAVES FOR TEHRAN 12 SEP

JN121936 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad left Damascus today for Tehran with a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES LEBANESE OFFICIALS

JN130901 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0850 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Damascus, 13 Sep (SANA) -- 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, this morning received Lebanese Tourism Minister Marwan Hamadah, who was accompanied by Muhsin Dallul and (Riyad Ra'd). The discussion dealt with the current situation in Lebanon.

DAMASCUS RADIO EXPLAINS POSITION ON FES SUMMIT

JN111516 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The 12th Arab summit conference ended in Fes and issued resolutions on the conflict with the Zionist enemy, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the Iraq-Iran war, the situation in the Horn of Africa and the termination of the Arab Deterrent Forces' mission in Lebanon. Before assessing the summit resolutions, one must remember the Arab relations that existed before the convocation of the conference and the state of internal Arab deterioration evident in the stance of a large number of Arab regimes toward the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the battle waged by the Syrian Arab forces, Palestinian Revolution forces and nationalist and progressive Lebanese forces against the U.S. war machine of the neo-Nazis ruling Israel. This Arab deterioration was also evident in the failure of all efforts exerted for months to hold a meeting of Arab heads of state in a summit conference or any other framework in order to discuss the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Therefore, succeeding in holding an Arab summit, despite all that preceded it and all that was discussed in its closed meetings, is a step forward in rectifying Arab relations and reactivating joint Arab action against the Zionist enemy and its supporters, even if this is done at a minimum level. It is also a useful step along the path of reaffirming Arab commitment to the previous summit conferences' resolutions, particularly those related to the Arab nation's national cause of Palestine.

Taking into consideration some Arab countries' declared and undeclared trends and the plans, programs and proposals submitted in the Arab arena, we can say that the Arab situation and Arab relations after the Fes summit are no worse than they were before it. Nevertheless, no one can claim that the conference has introduced a radical change in the Arab situation or created an atmosphere that can largely change the military, political and economic balance between the Israeli enemy and the Arab forces struggling against it on the hot confrontation fronts in various fields.

Without making the mistake of being swayed by emotions and hopes, we can say that the convocation of the Fes summit, what took place in it and what was issued by it were neither in the interest of those calling for lying in the lap of U.S.-imperialism and taking shelter under its umbrella nor in the interest of those calling for capitulation to the Israeli enemy in various well-known forms. Likewise, they are not in the interest of defeatists, hagglers, traders of secret contacts, those involved in plans conflicting with pan-Arab commitments and with previous summit resolutions and those who sought to sell the Palestinian Arab people's cause in return for our enemies' verbal, but ineffective promises.

Reaffirming all the Arab countries' commitments to the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable national rights, led by their right to self-determination and establishment of their own national state on their soil, with Jerusalem as their capital; reaffirming all Arab countries' commitments to consideration of the PLO as the Palestinian Arab people's sole legitimate representative; and stipulating that the Arab countries are entitled to work with all means to achieve a just peace in the Middle East are considered very important under the current circumstances, particularly in this Arab state of deterioration. Reaffirmation of these commitments can be used to improve Arab relations and direct all Arab capabilities and potential toward the arenas of confrontation against the Zionist-imperialist enemy. This does not, of course, mean exaggerating and departing from realism and objective consideration of the Arab regimes' capabilities, trends and connections.

Syria has always called for real Arab solidarity against the racist Zionist entity and U.S. imperialism and for joint Arab action capable of directing Arab capabilities and potential toward the arena of battle and confrontation, considering them potentially capable of changing the situation and the horizons of development and of creating suitable objective circumstances for serious action toward the establishment of a just, lasting peace. Syria, which has called for the rejection of all forms of subservience to imperialism and capitulation to Israel, supported the convocation of the Fes summit out of a desire to stop Arab deterioration, rectify Arab relations, mobilize potential for the basic pan-Arab battle and prevent some Arab sides from capitualting to the Camp David plot or any similar plot. Syria has strongly defended its views and principled stands. This is clear in the basic resolutions issued on the Palestinian issue and on the full Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in the 1967 aggression. This is also evident in Syria's evaluation of the situation in the region, particularly with regard to the war Saddam's regime launched against the Islamic revolution in Iran and the situation in the Horn of Africa.

Syria, under the leadership of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, will continue to work for joint Arab action against Zionism and imperialism, extending its hand to all those sharing its conviction and belief that the nation's battle is in Palestine and nowhere else and that the Arab nation's enemy is the racist Zionist entity and U.S. imperialism, which has enabled this entity to commit aggression and exercise occupation.

TISHRIN LINKS INVASION WITH CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

JN130801 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 13 Sep 82

[From the press review]

[Text] In its column "Behind the News," the newspaper TISHRIN comments on the basic aims of the aggressive Zionist-U.S. schemes in the region. It says: It is no longer a secret that before its invasion of Lebanon the imperialist, Zionist enemy was preparing to return the Egyptian regime to the Arab fold within the framework of the Camp David accords. We make no conjectures when we say that the basic aim of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon was that of peddling the U.S. scheme in order to expand the range of participation in the Camp David accords by destroying the PLO's military and political infrastructure, dealing a blow to Syria and imposing a Lebanese authority that accepts negotiations with the Zionist entity, as was the case with As-Sadat's regime.

CABINET VIEWS EARLY ELECTIONS, CEASE-FIRE, FES

Begin Comments on Elections

TA121055 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1050 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Prime Minister Begin announced during the Cabinet meeting today that the Knesset elections will not be advanced unless all coalition partners agree to this. Begin mentioned all coalition partners, including Minister Mordekhay Ben-Porat, in order to prevent any misunderstandings. The prime minister announced his intention to hold what he defined as friendly talks with the coalition factions in order to discuss this matter. Our political correspondent Gad Becker reports that in the course of the Cabinet meeting, which is still underway, Minister Hammer explained the reasons for the NRP's reservations about holding early elections.

Review of War Postponed

TA121223 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] At its weekly session today, the Cabinet was expected to be briefed by the defense minister and the foreign minister and perhaps to discuss the results of the Arab summit in Fes. Originally the Cabinet was due to complete its review of Operation Peace for Galilee, but this was postponed.

The Voice of Israel's diplomatic correspondent says that at the suggestion of Justice Minister Moshe Nisim, the Cabinet will meet at an army base together with senior army officers to conclude the review.

Meridor on Violations, Fes

TA121541 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Report by political correspondent Gad Becker -- recorded, with remarks by Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor after the 12 September Cabinet session apparently recorded earlier]

[Text] [Meridor] There is no doubt that first of all, it is the terrorists who are responsible for violating the cease-fire, but it is also the responsibility of the Syrians when the violations take place from areas under Syria's control. It is a fact that when it wants to -- as on the Golan Heights -- Syria knows how to prevent violations from occurring. It looks, then, as though it does not want this enough.

[Becker] So the Syrians, apparently, have not been paying enough attention to the warnings Israel sent it, Cabinet members said today. We have no intention of accepting a situation of a war of attrition, to all intents and purposes, along the lines shared with the Syrians in Lebanon. It is true that the Syrians learned a temporary lesson following the IDF operation in mid-July, but after a while terrorist activity resumed, causing many casualties and fatalities among IDF soldiers. Syria is capable of preventing the terrorist actions, ministers emphasized today, as the situation on the Golan Heights proves. The present Syrian policy, however, is not to prevent that activity. Syria, says Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor, is responsible for everything that takes place in the areas under its control.

Another matter that was discussed in the political part of the Cabinet session was reaction to the Fes summit resolutions on the peace process:

[Meridor] The hostile anti-Israeli resolutions adopted at the Fes summit conference are anchored in the resolutions of earlier Arab summits that decided that their actual goal is the annihilation of Israel. The Cabinet disregards these resolutions and continues to heed regular issues with the aim of strengthening Israel militarily, socially and economically.

[Becker] The unequivocal rejection of the Fes resolutions was acceptable to all those who took the floor at the Cabinet session today. The ministers referred, among other things, to the effects of these resolutions on President Reagan's plan. Someone suggested telling the United States now that the President's plan is null and void as a result of the Fes resolutions, which do not mention Israel at all and not even Jordan as a central part of the solution. For the moment, the prime minister refrained from issuing such a statement.

The Cabinet also gave thought to the meetings Yasir 'Arafat is scheduled to hold in the next few days with the leaders of Italy and even with the pope. The prime minister viewed as very grave particularly the meeting with John Paul II. The church, which remained silent about the Holocaust of the Jews in Europe or -- and there is a difference -- the killing of Christians in Lebanon, is prepared to meet now with the man who initiated the second deed and is trying to round off the Nazis' mission, the prime minister said. Israel will try to stop this meeting from taking place, although political circles assessed that this stands a very slim chance.

Cabinet 'Sources' on Cease-Fire

TA121818 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Excerpt] At today's Cabinet session, the view was expressed that we are now at the height of a war of attrition in Lebanon in the areas under Syrian control. This was reported by our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer.

Cabinet sources said after the session that the situation has deteriorated and that Israel cannot go on showing restraint in the face of mine-laying, kidnapping and murdering its soldiers. The Syrians, these sources said, are not heeding the warnings Israel has relayed to them via the United States, although when they wanted to do so in the past, they prevented terrorist activity from their territory.

SHARON DISCOUNTS USING IDF TO REMOVE SYRIANS

TA101218 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1155 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon appeared this morning before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, saying there is no need for a military option to remove the Syrians from Lebanon. Regarding the continued service of the chief of staff, Sharon said this should be considered in accordance with the tradition of rotation in the IDF. Our correspondent in the Knesset Arye Golan brings further details on the committee discussion:

[Golan -- live] The defense minister touched a variety of subjects. He said Israel is interested in leaving Beirut and for the Lebanses Army to speedily take control of all of the city. But, according to Sharon, we need patience and we shall not do this in a manner which may endanger our soldiers. He said that the IDF officers are playing an important role in extending the control of the Lebanese Army in Beirut.

Regarding the eight kidnapped soldiers, the defense minister said a commission of inquiry headed by a major general has been set up and is investigating the affair. He made it clear that no officer was removed; he was only transferred from his position against the background of his overall responsibility and the operational ability of the battalion.

He said there is a standing directive to destroy Syrian missiles every time they are introduced into Lebanon.

The defense minister elaborated on his meetings with Shultz and Weinberger -- the meetings he held with the two U.S. secretaries in the United States and in Israel.

He said that immediately after his first meeting with Shultz, he reported to Prime Minister Begin that he noticed a change in the U.S. position but, the defense minister emphasized, this talk could under no circumstances be considered an advance report by the United States to Israel about its intentions. The defense minister believes that Shultz is a sharp-minded person who knows his stuff well. The approach, in principle, of the government is to favor comprehensive solutions and not partial settlements, and this is how it operates on all fronts.

He said the government has a plan on the settlements issue and does not wake up every morning thinking about what to do. The plan exists and will continue to be implemented in the future as well. In this context, he said he is one of the disciples of Yisra'el Galili who gave him detailed briefings before Sharon assumed his post as head of the Ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs 5 years ago. He said that Galili's briefings were excellent and that it seems to him he learned them well.

On the U.S. issue, the defense minister continued to say that the differences between the government and the Americans on political issues are nothing new and, in his opinion, the U.S. plan will fail. Even if the Americans make efforts both outside and inside Israel, the Israel Government will overcome these tendencies. He said later -- and this aroused general laughter -- that one of the places he visited together with Secretary Weinberger in Israel was the Zavta settlement where career army personnel have 1,000 housing units. Victor Shem-Tov from MAPAM then asked: Why is the place called Zavta [means together, jointly in Hebrew]?

Later, Sharon gave a detailed report on the contacts over the evacuation of the bedouin from Tel Malhata.

Some Knesset members claimed in the course of the meeting that the defense minister's report is superficial and does not include details that the defense minister should have reported. Here, mutual backbiting was exchanged among the committee members. It was said that an election atmosphere already prevails in the committee meeting.

Victor Shem-Tov from MAPAM and Yosi Sarid from the Labor Party argued that the defense minister was not giving accurate information to the committee. When Sharon told of his meetings with Weinberger, Shem-Tov said it seems to him these details had been leaked the press a long time ago. Yosi Sarid asked whether it is possible to say that Sharon and Weinberger returned tired but content from their visit to the settlement in the territories. In another context, he said: In a paper on this, one might write: How I traveled with Weinberger during the long holiday. These were the stinging remarks on the elections issue. This issue was naturally not seriously raised in the meeting.

On the issue of the Fes summit, questions were asked but the defense minister said this matter concerns the foreign minister.

The defense minister replied to these claims by the Alignment members, Sarid and Shem-Tov, saying that he was giving the information he was asked to give on his meetings with Shultz and Weinberger. Secret points involving the state's security will not be divulged to the committee, and this must be understood.

David Magen from the Likud asked about extending the service of the chief of staff. Sharon answered that we have an extraordinary chief of staff. He said he was sometimes stunned during the way by Eytan's ability and power. However, as far as Eytan's continued service, this should be considered in the context of the rotation which has been an accepted practice in the IDF for years now.

Another spicy detail: In response to a question by Victor Shem-Tov, the defense minister discussed the interview with Oriana Fallaci and the disputes as to whether he spoke or did not speak to Henry Kissinger. He said he told Oriana Fallaci in the interview about meetings he has held with Kissinger in recent years and that in another context he quoted remarks publicly made by Kissinger to the effect that Israel has 12 to 18 months to consolidate a political settlement now, without the defeated PLO.

According to the defense minister, the Italian journalist confused these stories and remarks, but, in Sharon's opinion, she made a bone fide mistake.

Let me also add that the defense minister said there are very few terrorists who left Beirut and returned to the Al-Biqa' region. Regarding [Hayim] Bar-Lev's question about the government's plan for security arrangements in southern Lebanon, he said that there is a committee dealing with this issue and consolidating recommendations now.

One final point: The defense minister made it clear that in his opinion there is no need for a military action to remove the Syrians from Lebanon together with the terrorists located in their territory.

Comments on South Lebanon

TA121053 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 12 Sep 82 p 3

[Report by Yosef Wachsman]

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Sharon disclosed that Israel possesses documents indicating the existence of cooperation agreements between the terrorist organizations and officers and various elements in the UNIFIL units in southern Lebanon.

Sharon said this in a Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee meeting on Friday in response to a question by (Alignment) MK Hayim Bar-Lev concerning the security arrangements Israel intends to introduce in the 40-km strip in southern Lebanon.

Sharon said that security arrangements in southern Lebanon and throughout Lebanon will be made with the Lebanese Government since we do not want UNIFIL or a multinational force to guarantee our security.

(Likud) MK Yosef Rom, who recently visited Norway, observed in this connection that senior Norwegian Foreign Ministry officials admitted to him that they also know of certain arrangements made between the Norwegian UNIFIL unit and the terrorists.

On this issue, Sharon added that a special committee has been set up to deal with planning the security arrangements in southern Lebanon. When the committee concludes its work, the details will be made known to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. He noted that in any event the solution will be comprehensive.

The defense minister noted that in order to guarantee that Beirut will not become a terrorist center again, the IDF has ensured that traffic between both parts of the city is free and the IDF is aiding the Lebanese Army in creating this situation. "The IDF's liaison officers are acting in cooperation with local figures in the area, enabling the Lebanese Army to get more deeply into west Beirut. This opens additional areas to free traffic and enables the Lebanese Army to look for terrorists and terrorist commanders who may still be left in the city.

Sharon said Israel will under no circumstances allow any form of PLO representation in Beirut. At the same time, he stressed that the military activity for the removal of the PLO and the Syrians from Lebanon is not Israel's task. "We act to clear Beirut of the terrorists, but I do not want to specify the methods we adapt," he said. He added that the action has been implemented successfully.

Later, he said the Israeli Government wants peace with Lebanon. "I do not think there is room to be ashamed of our desire to sign a peace treaty. Anyone who is anxious over the state's security must seek this since peace is an integral part of security," he said.

Sharon added this is not a matter of prestige or caprice but a security interest. "There are also under-the-table treaties but then one can make demands of nobody and one cannot base oneself on anything. Therefore, peace should be above the table."

'TERRORIST' VIOLATIONS, SYRIAN BUILDUP DETAILED

TA130638 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0525 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Report by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal -- live in the studio]

[Text] Following the cease-fire violations in the central and eastern sectors in Lebanon on 22 July, the IDF attacked Syrian objectives and terrorist bases along the cease-fire line in Al-Biqa'. Since that attack, in which many Syrian tanks, cannon and vehicles were hit, the Syrians and the terrorists have continued to breach the cease-fire 98 times and, as is known, 12 soldiers were killed, 20 were wounded and the Syrians and the terrorists managed to capture 9 soldiers. In the attempts to strike at IDF units, nine terrorists were killed, two were captured and one was wounded. On 10 September, the terrorists fired a bazooka at an IDF jeep traveling north of 'Ammiq. Three soldiers were killed in that incident.

Despite the cease-fire and the earlier warnings, the Syrians are allowing the terrorists to operate from the area under their control. The terrorists snipe, attack IDF outposts and plant mines, and the Syrians have been trying to advance forces and to improve positions. In Al-Biqa' there are between 4,000 and 5,000 terrorists belonging to all sorts of organizations. They receive logistical and intelligence assistance from the Syrians. They are establishing a new deployment in the Al-Biqa' Valley to replace their outposts in Beirut and southern Lebanon. In the eastern part of Al-Biqa' that deployment stretches from the Ba'alabakk area of Mar Ilyas to the town of Yanta. The terrorists sit in the villages and open areas, actually inside the Syrian deployment. The IDF spokesman says that the terrorists operate under cover and with the consent of the Syrians, noting that Israel cannot accept this. This is what the IDF spokesman said.

Let us note at this juncture that after the 22 July fighting, it looked as though the Syrians would try to control the terrorists, but it now seems that they have apparently resumed their usual policy of allowing the terrorists to conduct initiated but controlled [mevuqeret] activity from the area under its control. Currently there are in Lebanon, near the border with Syria, four Syrian divisions with 40,000 soldiers, 1,500 tanks and some artillery pieces. Let us point out further that even though the last few weeks have witnessed reinforcements of the Syrian forces in Lebanon, primarily in the north, there has been no confirmation of the report that in the last few days more Syrian forces have entered the Al-Biqa' region. At the same time, the Syrians have been trying to introduce into the central and eastern sectors SAM-9 batteries and these repeated attempts indicate an intention of establishing an air defense umbrella for their ground forces.

PFLP SETS TERMS FOR RELEASE OF CAPTIVES' NAMES

TA111819 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] The terrorist organization, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine -- General Command, has announced in Damascus that it will hand over the names of the eight Israeli prisoners it is holding if Israel agrees to give the names of all the Palestinians Israel holds. It also demanded that representatives of the Red Cross be allowed to visit those prisoners.

SHAMIR ON POSSIBILITY OF PEACE TREATY WITH LEBANON

TA110831 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0805 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir interviewed by Shim'on Schiffer -- date, place not given -- recorded]

[Shamir] Some sort of formal action must be taken, because Israel, formally, is in a state of war with Lebanon. This state of war must be ended. Normal relations between two countries usually begin when there is a peace treaty between them, especially after a long state of war has prevailed. Therefore, I think that we should achieve this first of all. I cannot say exactly when this will be done, but I would say that it should be done as soon as possible, because every delay just complicates things.

Moreover, I do not know what the U.S. secretary of state based his words on when he said that threats should not be used. No one it making threats, and we do not intend to achieve peace by pressure, under pressure of threats. Peace should be achieved through the full agreement of both sides to the peace.

[Question] What would you think if President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil does not want to sign a peace treaty now, but if he makes it clear to Israel that he wants to establish full relations, full normalization without a peace agreement?

[Answer] Our position and policy is to attain a peace treaty. I think this should be his policy as well, because only such a decisive step, which is of revolutionary nature in the Middle East, will open a new era in the history of Lebanon and the Middle East.

[Question] And if a peace treaty is not signed, do you support the position that southern Lebanon should be given special status in order to guard Israel's security interests?

[Answer] Of course there is a connection between the security arrangements, which we will have to settle between ourselves and Lebanon, and the relations that will exist between us. It is one thing to settle security arrangements with a country with which you have a full peace treaty and another thing to do so when no such treaty exists. How will this be expressed? This will become known after mutual discussions; I believe that we will reach full agreement.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, do you feel that Israel expects Bashir al-Jumayyil to pay back Israel for all the years it helped the Christians?

[Answer] This is not a matter of gratitude or of the need to pay or to reward. We are talking about a political stand or stands which sould actually be suitable to the interests of both countries.

[Question] Some time ago you denied reports that you took part in a meeting with President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil. By doing so, were you making some political move or expressing some political idea that relations now should be carried out secretly, and then be publicized?

[Answer] It is a well-known fact that in international relations there are the overt steps -- indeed, most steps are such -- but there are those which had best be kept secret. And I think that in our relations with Lebanon we should act in this way.

SAUDIS REPORTEDLY CONSENT TO LEBANON PEACE TREATY

TA130812 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 13 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] Beirut -- The Saudis have given Lebanese President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil the green light to sign a peace with Israel, a reliable Western source told THE JERUSALEM POST here yesterday.

The source quoted the Saudi foreign minister as saying: "It is difficult to accuse Lebanon of treason if it makes such a decision. If Egypt, the strongest Arab country, makes peace with Israel without occupation, how can we accuse Lebanon, the weakest Arab country, of treason, especially as it is occupied by Israel?"

In Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah said yesterday the Arab summit conference had decided to make Arab recognition of Al-Jumayyil conditional on Al-Jumayyil's future policy.

"We linked this recognition with the steps Lebanon will take after Al-Jumayyil takes office," Jabir said in an interview with Kuwaiti editors.

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO FES SUMMIT CONFERENCE

Foreign Ministry Reaction

TA101234 Jerusalem Domestic Radio in English 1200 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] In Jerusalem today Foreign Ministry Spokesman Avi Pazner said the Fes plan was worse than the Fahd plan and endangered Israel's existence. David Essing reports:

[Begin Essing recording] The Foregn Ministry spokesman said Israel cannot consider seriously the Fes plan. It does not contain any substantial new elements that differ from traditional Arab positions. The Fes plan was worse than the Fahd plan which was rejected by Israel in the past. The Israeli statement goes on to say that on top of all the other negative elements, the Fes plan calls for the establishment of a Palestinian state. This idea obviously presented a danger to Israel's existence and underlined the intentions of the plan to bring about Israel's destruction in stages. The Foreign Ministry spokesman goes on to say that Israel totally rejects the Fes plan, adding: We believe that instead of raising such useless proposals it would have been much better if the Arab states would immediately open negotiations with us in order to bring peace and prosperity to the region -- this through the signatures of peace treaties between each of them and Israel. [This is] Israel's official reaction to the Fes plan today.

Israeli officials say the Fes plan is clearly a victory to the hard-line Arab states like Syria and others which have obstinately refused to recognize or negotiate with Israel. In fact, there is no mention whatsoever of Israel or of Security Council Resolution 242 that refers to Israeli officials say that the Fes plan is a result of the lowest common denominator in the Arab camp. The officials believe the Fes plan is worse than the Saudi Arabia Fahd plan because it at least called for the recognition of all countries in the Middle East in its famous Paragraph Seven. The Fes plan has deleted this and instead says that the UN Security Council should give guarantees. The Israeli officials say that it is still too early to say what impact the Fes plan will now have on President Reagan's proposals. [end recording]

Schiffer Assesses Rejection

TA101158 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] We have heard that Jerusalem has totally rejected the idea included in the Fes initiative. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer is in the studio. What does the Israeli reaction mean precisely?

[Schiffer] The Israeli reaction, which is attributed to Jerusalem Foreign Ministry circles, states that Israel does not take a serious view of the plan formulated in Fes, a plan which does not constitute any substantive change compared with the traditional Arab position vis-a-vis Israel. The reference is of course to the fact that Israel is not mentioned in this plan. There is also no talk of negotiations between Israel and its neighbors. The third principle rejected in Jerusalem is the establishment of a Palestinian state in the territories with Arab Jerusalem as its capital. The Israeli reaction also says this plan is worse than the Fahd plan rejected by Israel at the time. The circles stress that this plan includes a call for the establishment of a Palestinian state, as stated, which is not only a danger to Israel's existence but also reflects the tendency of the plan's supporters to lead to Israel's liquidation in stages.

[Question] The question arising now is what next. Reagan offered a plan and Israel rejected it. We have a Fes plan and an Israeli rejection again. What next? Is there any chance for a dialogue between Israel and its neighbors or at least, a dialogue between Israel and the United States?

[Answer] It seems that at this stage the U.S. administration, as it assessed, is allowing all parties to digest the plan and let off steam. Israel, as far as one can assess, is indeed letting off a lot of steam. The prime minister not only rejects the plan but also speaks most sharply of the manner in which it was proposed to Israel. One can read Begin's remarks in an interview with BAMAHANE when he said that the U.S. administration spokesmen are trying to stain his name and make moves which will bring about the government's fall here. He said that he is not Allende and this is not Chile. We certainly find ourselves at a stage of letting off steam.

The Arab world reacted tactfully. It did not change its positions. Professionals who deal with assessments about the Arab world would tell you that in principle the Arab world has not changed its positions but, tactfully at least, it adopted a move which leaves the way open for a dialogue with the United States. The U.S. administration is waiting. The next stage will be when the prime minister arrives in the United States in November. He is to go there for meetings with Jewish leaders, but, of course, the administration will invite the prime minister, as it will invite President Mubarak and other Arab leaders, for talks. Some sort of a move will then be attempted with the intention of resuming the autonomy talks at least. It can be guessed that this move will come in the form of a joint announcement which will render possible the resumption of the autonomy talks.

In the meantime, as we said, the United States is waiting; the Arab world is waiting and Egypt is waiting. Egypt at the moment is unprepared to make any bilateral, joint move with Israel toward the resumption of the autonomy talks or even any move which may demonstrate that there are normal relations between the two countries. It is known that recently several moves were made and feelers put out to try to examine whether it will be possible to effect a meeting between Foreign Minister Shamir and his Egyptian counterpart. These feelers put out by our ambassador to Egypt, Moshe Sason, yielded no results. Moshe Sason is currently in Israel for what is diplomatically termed consultations. He will be here for yet a long time. However, he could not arrange the above mentioned meeting. It seems that Egypt has adopted the policy of relations, but nothing which may indicate any substantive relations other than purely diplomatic relations.

Shamir on Fes, Reagan Plans

TA101838 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1730 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Tel Aviv, 10 Sep (ITIM) -- "All the plans being published on this region have no future or weight because any plan for a political arrangement for the Middle East that does not get Israel's consent is worth nothing," Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said today in a speech this afternoon before participants of the Tagar Circle [affiliated with Herut] in Tel Aviv.

In his opening remarks, the foreign minister said that the terrorists' defeat in Lebanon only illustrated and highlighted the void behind and the lie in the claims that there is Arab unity. The Arab countries are divided, in conflict with each other, and only one thing appears to be behind all the unity: the commitment to the Palestinian problem. On this they overcame the divisiveness and combatted the Zionist entity. However, this time, in Lebanon, even this did not happen. None of the Arab leaders or Arab armies came out to help the terrorists in a bid to save them. And when they were on the brink of disaster, Shamir said, U.S. emissaries rushed to the Arab countries to find refuge for the beaten terrorists. No one wanted to take them in, and only after Saudi Arabia paid a heavy price did some countries finally consent to take them in, evincing excessive stinginess.

Shamir noted that the Fes summit resolutions are not a peace plan but are another plan to liquidate Israel. It includes nothing new except for the well-known hatred for Israel and the same refrain, which this time received encouragement from across the ocean. This is a renewed declaration of war against Israel, but no one is impressed or excited about it. "President Mubarak told me some time in the past that the Fahd plan is unrealistic because it was not accepted by Israel, and if Israel does not accept it, it will remain on paper only," the foreign minister said.

Shamir does not believe that the PLO will now emerge as a political entity, in lieu of their defeat. "There are those who think that we should encourage the PLO to take a political course, but we do not believe this is feasible because, if this terrorist organization decides to relinquish terrorism, in our opinion, these organizations will soon vanish from the political scene," he emphasized. At the same time, he pointed out that there is great danger behind the encouragement given to the PLO's political activity in various places of the world, where its leaders come out with declarations the world tends to view as legitimate. "We fought in Lebanon primarily against the objectives of the terrorist organizations, and will not rest until all the organizations which believe Israel should be annihilated are destroyed and disappear," he said.

Later the foreign minister came out strongly against President Reagan's plan. "I do not know whether this is a plan or a package of ideas. What is clear is that the United States padded it beforehand with nice words that would be music to our ears, following the many slanders so many have showered upon us. The plan does not call for a return to the 1967 borders, and expresses concern for and a commitment to Israel's borders. It contains an expression of opposition to a Palestinian state and repartitioning Jerusalem. These are pleasant tunes which many friends, including members of our people in the United States, were enchanted with. They failed to understand why Israel was so infuriated with [the plan], or the cause for its refusal and rejection. They did not comprehend it, whereas today we can read quite clearly that internal security in the areas will be given to the Arabs. Judaea, Samaria and Gaza will be handed over to Jordan, or will be under the control of the Palestinian population. In order to compensate Jordan, the United States announced that Jordan is not a Palestinian state. Why, then, is there a desire to give it large chunks of Eretz Yisra'el? Why not give these territories to Egypt, Syria or Israel?" The foreign minister asked.

The foreign minister is aware of the fact that "it will not be easy to stand firmly on our turf, and this causes difficulties between us and our ally, the United States. However, it has been proved that there are quite a few parallel interests, and it has already been proved how the IDF bolstered the U.S. status in the region." He pointed out that "there are people in Israel who also accept the U.S. position. And when, in the United States, Abba Eban said that the majority of people in Israel accept the principles of the plan, I want to ask what right has Mr Eban to say such things? Meanwhile the U.S. administration is convinced that in the final analysis Israel will be broken down by such things and that the government will be changed."

At the end of the speech, Shamir said that, "If anyone wants to challenge us, we will pick up the gauntlet, go to the polls and prove that the majority of inhabitants there are in favor Eretz Yisra'el."

He added that the Likud will demonstrate attentiveness and will take its coalition partners into account and hold consultations with them to get a general consensus on holding elections next year. "In these elections we will not only fight for a solution of domestic problems, but also on the main problem -- on Eretz Yisra'el," he said.

Shamir: Nothing New in Fes Plan

TA101908 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1840 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Interview with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Yoram Ronen, on 10 September -- place not given -- videotaped]

[Text] [Question] Mr Shamir, Israel has totally rejected the Fes summit resolutions. Would there have been a similar total rejection if there was even a hidden hinted recognition of Israel's existence?

[Answer] It is difficult to answer such questions, but I believe so, that is that we would have rejected them even if it could be possible, say by use of a microscope, to notice some implied recognition.

[Question] Why is this not being done?

[Answer] Look, we are addressing ourselves to the real meaning of these resolutions and there is nothing new in them. They include no tendency toward making peace or negotiating peace. This is a repetition of all those plans whose goal is one: to annihilate the State of Israel.

[Question] Mr Shamir, do you consider the Fes summit resolutions as some sort of a catalyst to boost and realize President Reagan's ideas?

[Answer] I would say that there is some link, and the ideas emanating from Washington harbor some encouragement to the extremist Arab elements, prompting them to once again call on the world to pursue the same course they have thus far taken.

[Question] How do you view the resolutions? Is there any change in the Arab countries' resolutions as a result of the war in Lebanon?

[Answer] I really cannot see any change. There is a distinct inclination toward compensating the PLO, and conciliation toward it for having failed to come to its aid. Their conscience must be bothering them, and maybe they are also a little afraid. Generally speaking, the extremists there obviously had the upper hand.

[Question] Mr Shamir, let us go back to President Reagan's plan: Can you envision any chance of a dialogue with the United States that could effect a change in the position as outlined by President Reagan?

[Answer] Of course, we will do everything to induce the United States to alter its position. We will continue to talk, argue and discuss in order to persuade our friends in the United States to forsake all those deviations from Camp David which conflict with trends of peace.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, it looks as though at this stage there will be no way out of early elections sometime in 1983. Will one of the political outcomes of early elections, in your opinion, be some sort of freeze of the U.S. plan as outlined by Reagan?

[Answer] The freeze of the plan will come of itself, I think because of the very fact that we are not accepting it.

After all, it is crystal clear that no plan pertaining to a Middle East political arrangement can materialize without our consent. Certainly the early elections, if their results are those that we hope for, will strengthen our position and speed up the death of those ideas.

[Question] In other words, you regard the elections as a kind of plebiscite in which the consensus will be against the U.S. plan?

[Answer] I am convinced that these elections will be a huge demonstration and show of the people's opposition to any trend to limit our scope of action and push us away from important, essential parts of Eretz Yisra'el.

[Question] Finally, Mr Foreign Minister, did you know in advance that the prime minister had in mind holding early elections? What lies behind his intention?

[Answer] I had no prior knowledge about his Knesset remark, but it did not surprise me. I have been aware of this tendency for a long time, and I think it is a tendency shared by the Likud members and public figures.

[Question] Do you think it would be possible to persuade the other coalition partners -- the NRP, TAMI and the other parties -- to favor early elections?

[Answer] We will try to reach an understanding.

[Question] In realistic terms, when do you foresee the elections taking place?

[Answer] Well, various dates have been mentioned. There was talk about the spring of 1983. I do not believe they could be held before that, nor would I recommend doing it afterward.

Shamir: No More Concessions

TA130542 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0520 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that there is nothing new in the Fes summit resolutions. What Moroccan King Hassan termed a new page is nothing but another leaf in the book of hatred toward Israel whose fate will be like that of its predecessors, that is to disappear in to the archives or in the garbage cans of history, Shamir said. Israel, he added, cannot withdraw another inch beyond the pullback that followed the Camp David accords.

[Begin Shamir recording] Anyone who talks to us about a withdrawal from territories, anyone who presumes to uphold the theory of peace in return for territories, anyone who talks about territories in this tiny country, in this diminutive land which in the final analysis may not even have the territorial minimum required for defense and security, does not want us to have peace, does not want us to exist or to live safely.

But, since we do want peace, since we do want security and because we do want to exist, we will not withdraw from any territory. At Camp David we made our last concession. No more concessions. Israel cannot make further concessions, as it is impossible for it to risk anything more. Under the [Camp David] framework we decided 4 years ago that we must live together. There is no doubt in our minds that the U.S. administration will renege [tahzor ba] but our people must be united and strong in expressing opposition to any attempt to sabotage the two elements, which in fact are one thing: borders and security.

Let us tell the Arab countries: We are people seeking peace. We love peace. We want to talk peace with you. We want to make peace with you. But leave our borders be! We will live forever within these borders. Accept this situation!

There is absolutely no connection between the problem of Israel's borders and making peace in the Middle East. [end recording]

That was Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir speaking in a meeting with Herut young guards in 'Akko. His remarks were brought to us by our correspondent Haviva Roger.

Kimche Denounces Fes Plan

TA120755 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0748 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche said that the Fes plan means the annihilation of the State of Israel. The Arab countries, he said, cannot overcome Israel by military means and are therefore trying the political path. This plan is worse than the Fahd plan, K'mche noted, and Israel cannot view it as a basis for negotiations. The Foreign Ministry director general spoke to our correspondent Menahem Horowitz during a visit to Qiryat Shemona yesterday.

Jerusalem Arabic Comments

JN101540 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1435 GMT 10 Sep 82

["Observation" by Ya'qub Khazmah]

[Text] Talking about peace is a thousand times better than talking about war. The Fes summit peace plan, although rejected by Israel, is better than a plan for war. Unfortunately, the Fes leaders did not have enough courage to draw up a suitable plan free of conditions which they know are unacceptable to the Israeli Government.

The road to real peace is well-known to all those who are sincerely working for it. The true road to peace was known to Egypt which went along with it due to the courage of the late President Anwar as-Sadat and of his successor President Husni Mubarak. Walking the road to true peace requires much greater courage than walking the road to war. Undoubtedly, had Egypt not been absent from the Fes summit, it would have persuaded the Arab leaders to walk the correct path -- peace.

Egypt is not as rich as Saudi Arabia but it is the leader, the mother of the Arab states. It may be said that the Israeli-Egyptian peace did not fulfill the hopes pinned on it to resolve the Palestinian question. However, this statement can be refuted by saying that the lack of progress of the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations on this question does not and should not mean that the peace march should be halted completely. The halt in the negotiations is and must be a matter of time. The Israeli and Egyptian peoples are determined that the peace march should advance and that all the current difficulties which stand in the way of this march must be overcome. Nobody can contradict the will of the two peoples.

The real and correct path for peace is well-known. It is known to the Arab leaders who met in Fes. This road is open to them. They do not have to beat around any bushes. The road to peace does not go around bushes; it is a straight and easy path which may be followed by any who loves peace. This path is the path of direct negotiations. Such negotiations, with no preconditions, can solve all problems regardless of their complexity.

PERES COMMENTS ON EARLY ELECTIONS, REAGAN PLAN

TA122024 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1915 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Tel Aviv, 12 Sep (ITIM) -- The decision is in the hands of the people of Israel and not those of any outside force. We must turn to the people and if the coalition proposes elections, we will respond to the challenge.

We have no intention of agreeing to a May-June date in order to turn the elections into a marketplace circus, a festival of color televisions and automobiles at half-price. The elections are a serious seminar and not a spy movie. The debate must be one of depth and not one of incitement.

The statements were made today by Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres at the opening of the political discussion of the party's executive, held at Bet Arlozov in Tel Aviv. At the end of the discussion, the bureau's position was that President Reagan's problems constitute a basis for peace negotiations between Israel and the Arabs.

Peres explained the Alignment's position, which supports territorial compromise and a solution to the Palestinian problem within a Jordanian-Palestinian framework, what is termed "the Jordanian option."

In this regard, he described his meeting with the U.S. President on 10 August: "I told Mr Reagan that we oppose the establishment of a Palestinian state, which would never be satisfied with the gates of Jeruslaem, a state that would endanger that negotiations with the PLO would only lead to the establishment of such a state, which would ultimately turn to Soviet Russia. If the Jordanians enter negotiations, I said, we can gradually solve the Palestinian problem. We do not want to rule another people. We want security that can be achieved by demilitarizing part of the territories, and leaving other parts in our hands as security zones."

"President Reagan," Peres continued, "answered by saying: 'We value our relations with Israel -- this is a mutual alliance,' and he added, 'I agree with you about Husayn. I have spoken to him and I hope that Jordan will be a second Egypt."

Peres added that in his talks, held also with the U.S. secretaries of state and defense, a representative from the embassy in Washington was present and he surely reported to the Israeli Government on them.

Peres praised the U.S. announcement which rejects the establishment of a Palestinian state, or negotiations with the PLO, or recognition of it so long as it does not change its positions, and which rejects a return to the 1967 borders and favors secure and defensible borders for Israel, and demands a stop to the "use of land" for setting up of additional settlements; and which favors the unity of Jerusalem, whose future will be determined in negotiations and more.

"this is the friendliest Presidential document, from Israel's standpoint, that has ever been made public. This is the most realistic approach recently proposed regarding a solution to the conflict in our region. This is the political outlook closest to the one supported by the Alignment," Peres said, stressing that he regards the document as a basis for continuing the peace momentum, for guaranteeing Isarel's Jewish and democratic character while taking its security needs into account, and the right direction for solving the Palestinian problem.

He also said that the U.S. document rejects the options of the PLO and annexation.

He went on to attack the government's policy, which, in his view, will ultimately lead to the destruction of the State of Israel as a Jewish state and turn it into a binational state, into a state of perpetual conflict between Israel and the Arabs.

In contrast, he maintained, the Alignment position ensures the opening of negotiations over a lasting peace founded on compromise.

Later on, Peres said that the U.S. document allows for the opening of negotiations in which Israel will have to insist on several vital matters: the unity and integrity of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel; the status of the security zones and the settlements; and the controversial subjects with respect to autonomy.

"It will be impossible to again mock the practicability of territorial compromise or the Jordanian option. Today, the United States and Egypt support the position that seems to us extremely important for Israel's existence. Jordan has not opposed it, nor has Jordan openly supported it. However, there is a basis for supposing that Jordan agreed to it in talks prior to its release. The Fes summit resolutions are opposed to it," Peres said.

He went on: "In Fes, the leaders of the Arab world worked more at achieving peace among themselves than with Israel. And we have known for a long time that it is impossible to conduct peace negotiations with all the Arab countries and about all the disputed subjects at once. The path to peace passes through intermediate stages and negotiations with each country separately or with small groups of them.

"To the appeal by Morocco's King Hassan to Israel that it carefully examine this document, I can answer simply: We do not carry out negotiations on the basis of dictates, but on the basis of direct talks and compromises. Israel is not a hint, but a state, and it must be spoken to directly and as an equal partner, just as Israel is ready to talk directly, as an equal to equals, with the Arab countries without prior dictates," Peres said.

He went on to debate the extremist path which supports the annexation of all of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, including their inhabitants, to the State of Israel.

"The Begin version of the autonomy plan has not succeeded well. Three years of negotiations have not led to an agreement, and now too there does not seem to be a chance of renewing it under the current circumstances. This path will lead ultimately to the destruction of the State of Israel as a clearly Jewish state, and will transform it into a binational state, into a state of perpetual conflict between us and the Arabs," he said.

"This path blocks the chance of peace, since peace can be achieved with the Arabs, and not without them. We have rejected the PLO version of peace without Israel, and we reject the supposition that it is possible to achieve peace without the Arabs. This path has led to Israel's substantial international isolation, and now it is liable to cause a deep split between Israel and the United States," he said.

"Those who tread this path refrain from telling the people the truth, and therefore they too do not make any demands of it. This path is built on seeking foreign loans and distributing the money among the inhabitants, and ultimately it is liable to turn the Israeli economy into a Mexican economy: borrowing until crisis, and turning Israel into a financial and psychological satellite of the United States," he said. "This path will also split the Jewish people, since it is built on false messiahism, on inciteful propaganda, on ignoring the Jewish heritage which is based on lofty human and national values. This is a school that will inevitably have to rely on destruction -- not defensive destruction-- but destruction as a preface and substitute for policy."

"Every fearful and timid person will have to choose this time, there is no place for a thousand voices, but for two paths. Our view is resolute, to appear with our banners of truth before the nation, before its reasons and aspirations, and we shall spare no effort to serve the good of the nation and the seriousness of its decision. There is no room for a false consensus, or for the hysterics of the marketplace. This time, the future of the Jewish people and the character of the State of Israel rest in the balance. We will fight for our way," Peres concluded.

Begin Adviser Reacts

TA121745 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1723 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] The prime minister's communications and foreign press adviser, Uri Porat, has reacted to Shim'on Peres' remarks at the Labor Party Executive session today, saying that the Alignment's brand of democracy is most strange: What, after all, did it fear in going to the people, to the polls, when there is a need to explain to the people what the controversy is about?

Another cause for surprise: When the Peace Now movement brought 50,000 people to the square, using organized transport, the Alignment claimed that 100,000 people were there and presented them as the beautiful and level-headed people of Israel. However, when 250,000 citizens willingly came to the same square to hear the prime minister speak, the Alignment mockingly called this the culture of the marketplace.

Alignment Objects

TA122017 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] The prime minister's office has said that Shim'on Peres' statement that he would not agree to elections next summer, which would turn into an election circus, reveals to the public that the Alignment fears the information system connected with the elections. The prime minister's office notes that Shim'on Peres spoke during the last elections at tens of squares and therefore, it asks, did he appear at a circus?

The Alignment has already reacted to this statement, saying that these are the words of Uri Porat, the prime minister's adviser on communications and foreign press, who is a civil servant. His intervention in a party controversy is another sign of the erosion of democracy. Shim'on Peres, speaking at the party meeting, said that if the coalition purposes holding early elections, the Alignment would respond to the challenge. However, he demanded that they be serious and not a festival of television and automobiles at half-price.

PERES DISCUSSES REAGAN PLAN WITH W. BANK FIGURES

TA122055 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres today met in his office with figures from Judaea and Samaria, and discussed the U.S. President's plan with them. Our correspondent Nisim Mish'al reports that those figures, who asked to remain anonymous, told Peres that the U.S. President's plan can constitute a serious basis for negotiations with the Palestinian people. They added that in the territories there is readiness to open negotiations on the basis of that plan.

RABIN ANALYZES REAGAN'S MIDDLE EAST PLAN

TA101251 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 10 Sep 82 p 1 (Supplement)

[Commentary by Yitzhaq Rabin: "The Plan: Both Chances and Dangers"]

[Text] The plan by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and his Middle East policy must be examined against the background of the Camp David agreements from three aspects:

-- The U.S. position on a permanent solution in the eastern sector;

-- The procedural significance springing from it with regard to the peace process;

-- The choice of timing and making it public at this time.

It is worth recalling that according to the Camp David agreements dealing with the achievement of permanent peace in the eastern sector this is to be in two stages: the first stage -- a 5-year interim period (autonomy); the second stage -- a permanent solution after the establishment of autonomy.

There is great wisdom in this division because any attempt in the past or now to reach a permanent solution in one move will lead to the destruction of the peace process. This is because of the profound contradiction between the positions of Egypt and, to a certain extent, of the United States on the one hand, and Israel on the other, with regard to the main issues on which if no agreement is achieved, no permanent solution can be obtained.

I am mainly referring to such issues as where the peace borders will be, the future of Jerusalem, the fate of the settlements in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District and the permanent solution to the Palestinian problem. Accordingly, the sides agreed to negotiations to postpone dealing with these issues to the second stage and not to touch them during the talks about the establishment of autonomy. Each of the three parties to the Camp David agreements is also entitled to keep to itself its positions regarding the permanent solution. The basis for this approach is that the experience gained during the autonomy period will make it easier to find a permanent solution later.

It is on the basis of this interpretation of the Camp David agreements that President Reagan's proposals should be examined. As for the President's approach to a permanent solution, there is nothing new in it. All the U.S. administrations have regarded an almost complete Israeli withdrawal from the territories of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza as the payment we should make for peace. The formulations have been different. In the Rogers plan there was a demand for a withdrawal to the "green line," apart from minor changes. In President Reagan's announcement there is no such formulation. From this it follows that Reagan's announcement is better than the Rogers plan.

But let us not delude ourselves that Reagan's position pertains to broad territorial changes like those required by the Alon plan. The proof of this is in the U.S. President's words about the establishment of "an independent government for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza." All the U.S. administrations have opposed the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza. They have equally opposed the complete annexation of these territories by Israel. This is also what the U.S. President says.

As for the President's demand to freeze settlements, all Israeli governments have been opposed to this in principle when such a demand was put forward by the United States. The difference between the Alignment governments and the Likud government is on the question of where to settle and where not. The Alignment's position was a compromise, that settlement should be only on the basis of the Alon plan. The Likud position is, as is known, to settle in all of Eretz Yisra'el.

As for the procedural significance, the main question is what will be the basis for a continuation of the peace process? The Camp David agreements or President Reagan's announcement? Our answer on this matter must be unambiguous. The only agreed basis for a continuation of the peace process must be the Camp David agreements and under no circumstances President Reagan's announcement. At the same time, if the U.S. President's announcement leads to Jordan (and perhaps also to moderate Palestinian figures) joining the peace process on the basis of the Camp David agreements, then the announcement should be viewed positively.

The President's decision to come out with a public announcement committing the U.S. presidency to details of the plan for permanent peace is to be viewed with concern. The United States is an active partner in the negotiations, but beyong this, it is also a mediator between the sides. The public presidential announcement determining the U.S. stand on details of the peace plan causes the United States to lose its ability to serve as an honest mediator in the negotiations.

We have always required Washington not to publicly commit itself, particularly not the President, to a detailed stand of its own in negotiations.

As for the announcement's timing, I have no doubt that the President's main intention was to influence the Arab Fes summit conference decisions, this in the hope that his announcement would allow Jordan, with Saudi agreement, to join the peace progress. It is still too soon to say whether this goal has been achieved.

The United States is now waiting, first and foremost, for the Arab world's reply. Only after that will it decide on the next steps. President Reagan has also taken advantage of the erosion in public support in the United States for Israel in order to create a situation for himself in which if, a positive Arab reply comes, he will be able to act with freedom of action toward Israel, if Israel is not good enough to accept the main points of his proposals.

BETHLEHEM MAYOR URGES ACCEPTANCE OF U.S. PLAN

PM101533 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 10 Sep 82 pp 28, 29

[Telephone interview with Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj by Farid al-Khatib -- date not given]

[Excerpts] In a telephone interview with Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj, I asked him to evaluate the U.S. plan. Frayj had once met former Secretary of State Alexander Haig, he visited Romania at the invitation of President Ceausescu. He is respected by the PLA and Jordan, and is considered one of the prominent West Bank and Gaza mayors who have not been dismissed by the Israeli occupation authorities. He gave the following assessment:

U.S. President Ronald Reagan's plan contains some positive points and, as far as we are concerned, some insufficient points. On the positive side, the plan rejects Israel's claim of sovereignty over the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and calls on Israel to withdraw from these areas. It also rejects Israel's sovereignty over a unified Jerusalem and urges it to freeze the building of settlements and refrain from building any new settlements. It suggests an organic link between the West Bank and Jordan, which is an existing fact since people are moving daily between Jordan and the West Bank.

What we do not like in the plan is President Reagan's assertion that he does not support the establishment of a Palestinian state. Well, let there be a Palestinian administration first and let us see what happens. The plan also does not ask for complete and comprehensive withdrawal. However, if Israel accepts the principle of withdrawal, the situation will automatically develop from there.

I believe that, after 35 years of frustration and after the Lebanon battles and the Arab inaction or inadequacy, it is in our interest as Palestinians to accept President Reagan's plan and to begin a dialogue with the U.S. administration on the basis of that plan.

AL-HAWADITH: Who will represent the Palestinian people in the dialogue with the U.S. administration?

Frayj: The representatives of the Palestinian people. They are known.

AL-HAWADITH: A few months before the Lebanese war you said that a "peace offensive" should be mounted by the PLO against Israel. Do you still stick to this call?

Frayj: I still urge the formulation of a Palestinian peace plan. There should be a Palestinian peace plan based on mutual and simultaneous recognition and peaceful coexistence with Israel, providing for a Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and for good-neighborliness. I have said, and I still maintain, that there is no military solution to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. The war in Lebanon proved that.

AL-HAWADITH: Is the Reagan plan the most important declaration by a U.S. President on the Palestinian question?

Frayj: It is the clearest and strongest declaration by a U.S. President since 1946.

AL-HAWADITH: What should the PLO do?

Frayj: It should study the U.S. plan thoroughly and then accept it, or accept it with some reservations, but it should not reject the plan. The people of the West Bank now almost inanimously agree that there is a need for salvation. They have lived under occupation for 16 years. They know what is happening and they fear for what is left of our land. They are eager and they want a solution without delay -- a solution that will save as much as possible. Half a loaf is better than none.

AL-HAWADITH: What is expected of King Husayn?

Frayj: He should coordinate with the PLO on this plan.

AL-HAWADITH: What should the Arabs do?

Frayj: They should accept the plan, particularly since Israel has rejected it. Such an acceptance would put the United States in a much better position to try to pressure Israel into accepting the plan. If, after Israel's rejection of the plan, the Arabs rejected it, then Begin would tell us to go to hell.

AL-HAWADITH: What can we expect from Israel now that its government has totally rejected the plan?

Frayj: Israel has no intention of withdrawing from the West Bank, the Gaza Strip or the Golan Heights. It knows that no Arab military power can expel it from these areas. This is why the battle is now political. The United States is Israel's biggest ally and supporter. It has come up with this plan. We as Arabs should accept it, with reservations if there are such reservations. Let us tell the United States: Welcome, we agree and we accept this plan as a basis for negotiation.

AL-HAWADITH: The Israeli occupation authorities have issued an order prohibiting your travel. The order was applied to you and to Rashad ash-Shawwa, mayor of Gaza, who was dismissed from his post at the beginning of the Lebanese war, as you were both getting ready to go to the United States to appear on a television program. Is this order another move to restrict the West Bank and Gaza mayors even more?

Frayj: That television interview was done here by satellite. As for the restrictions imposed on us by the occupation authorities, they are unlimited. The important point is that we are rapidly losing our land and that the Arabs abroad, including the Arab rulers, know nothing about what is going on inside the occupying territories.

I wish an Arab delegation would come see for itself what is going on here. If there is no political action, we will have nothing left here a year from now. I am not saying this as a pessimist. I am saying it from a position of responsibility and daily experience.

AL-HAWADITH: What role is there for the Soviet Union in this plan? President Brezhnev had called for an international conference to solve the Middle East problem.

Frayj: What did the Soviets do about the war in Lebanon, when Beirut was under siege for 67 days and Lebanon was destroyed, including the Soviet Embassy? If it is a question of going along with all plans, well, there have been scores of plans since 1922.

AL-HAWADITH: Now that the Beirut battle has ended and 'Arafat has gone to the Fes summit, what can you suggest to him?

Frayj: We must rely on ourselves as Palestinians, especially after our painful and frustrating experience. We must concentrate on political struggle by all means and we must explain our cause on the grounds that we want peace and freedom, peace and a homeland, peace and identity. As far as the Reagan plan is concerned, I suggest that he accept it. I assure Abu 'Ammar ['Arafat] that the majority of us inside [the occupied territories] are worried about our fate. That is why the people want this plan to be implemented.

ASH-SHAWWA CALLS ON ISRAEL TO ACCEPT FES PLAN

TA111217 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] The former mayor of Gaza, Hajj Rashad ash-Shawwa, has said that in the Fes summit resolutions there is a very clear recognition of Israel. Ash-Shawwa calls on the Israeli Government to discuss the Fes resolutions anew and not to reject them. In a talk with our correspondent Bassam Ja'bar, Ash-Shawwa said that this is actually the first time that the Arab countries have offered a clear solution to the Palestinian problem.

NRP LEADERS OPPOSE HOLDING EARLY ELECTIONS

TA112030 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Report by party affairs correspondent Nisim Mish'al -- live from Tel Aviv studio]

[Excerpts] Difficulties appear to have emerged in the contacts concerning holding early elections. If, at the end of the week, the scales seemed tipped towards holding early elections, this evening the chances of advancing the elections to June 1983, as the prime minister proposed, are continuing to decrease. This is all because of the position of the NRP. The leaders of this party held a series of consultations on Friday, at the end of which the view was formed that the NRP must oppose holding early elections. No state or national need is at stake, said Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir, but a party desire to make easy gains. Are we to prepare ourselves for a confrontation with the United States by destroying the economy? he asked. Will Israel go to the polls whenever the United States raises political proposals? asked Yehuda Ben-Me'ir.

During the consultations dissatisfaction was even expressed at the prime minister's having declared the holding of early elections without having first consulted with the NRP's leaders. The coalition partnership is binding and it is inconceivable that we should be surprised by such an important move as advancing the elections, one of the NRP leaders said. It is further being said in the NRP: When the Likud was in a crisis some 2 years ago, the NRP refused to comply with initiatives from the Alignment and other elements who sought to topple the government and advance the elections.

We enabled the Likud to overcome its internal problems and complete the term without crisis, whereas now, when it is inconvenient to go to the polls, the Likud members are proposing to hold early elections while ignoring a senior partner like the NRP.

If the NRP adheres to its refusal and if the prime minister does not succeed in convincing it to support holding early elections, it is doubful if the Likud will initiate such a move against the will of the NRP. The NRP's leaders mention again and again the prime minister's pledge not to advance the election date contrary to their wishes.

At the same time, it should be stressed that there is in the NRP an approach -- represented by Education Minister Zvulun Hammer -- that is ready to consider supporting advancing the election date to October 1983, and to hold them together with the elections for the local authorities. However, it is very doubtul if the Likud will agree to postpone the elections ot that date.

In the Likud this evening, everyone was still confident that the elections would indeed be held early and that the prime minister would succeed in convincing the NRP to support holding early elections. The talks between the prime minister and NRP representatives -- Zvulun Hammer and Yehuda Ben-Me'ir -- will begin tomorrow. When Dr Yosef Burg returns from abroad, the prime minister will begin official contacts with the leaders of the coalition parties in order to convince them to support holding early elections. Whether or not he will succeed, we will know only after the holidays.

BURG, TAMI, MAPAM VIEW EARLY ELECTIONS PROPOSAL

TA121729 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Yosef Burg believes there is no point in holding both the elections to the local authorities and to the Knesset next year. He believes that if the decision is still to hold the Knesset elections next year, they should be held in November simultaneously with the elections to the local authorities. Minister Burg is currently on a United Jewish Appeal mission in South America. He will return at the end of this week and will confer with the prime minister to discuss early elections.

The TAMI faction has expressed opposition to holding early elections, but MAPAM on the other hand supports holding early elections. The MAPAM center today issued a call to the Labor movement to muster all its forces for the election campaign.

TEHIYA SECRETARIAT SUPPORTS EARLY ELECTIONS

TA122130 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] The Tehiya Party Secretariat this evening decided to support the holding of early elections. The party says that a decision must be made between massive settlement and the extension of sovereignty to Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip on the one hand, and the plans for the establishment of a Palestinian state on the other.

PLAN CALLS FOR 10,000 JEWS TO SETTLE GAZA DISTRICT

TA130756 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Excerpts] "Ten Thousand for the Gaza District" is the name of a plan by which 10,000 Jewish settlers will arrive in that district over the next 5 years. More details are brought by our settlement affairs correspondent Shalom Oren:

[Begin recording] Eleven agricultural-communal settlements and two urban settlements in the Gaza District will provide dwellings for 10,000 Jews in a few years according to a plan devised by the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department. Currently, only about 200 families live in the Gaza District. There has been a great building momentum in the Gaza Strip in the last few months, ever since the evacuation of the Yamit District. The plan calls for the establishment of two urban centers -- Neve Deqalim in the southern part of the strip, and Nezarim in the center of the strip -- to be set up. The urban center at Nezarim will be built on the model of Yamit. Now there are five settlements in the Gaza Strip and the others are in the construction stage. All of them have been approved by the Cabinet. The head of the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department, Mati Drobles, believes that candidates will be found to live in the Gaza District.

Let us note that recently a plan was declared to settle 100,000 Jews in Judaea and Samaria and 20,000 on the Golan. The settling bodies believe that all three plans will be fulfilled in 5 years, with the help of immigration from overseas and benefits that will be given to those who move to settlements beyond the green line.

In each of the 11 existing or planned settlements in the Gaza District religious or observant Jews also live. The bloc of settlements in the southern part of the strip will be joined by a road to the Pithat Shalom settlements to create a continuity of Jewish settlements on either side of the green line.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT CONFISCATES WEST BANK LAND

TA130809 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 13 Sep 82 p 3

[Report by David Richardson]

[Text] The West Bank military government recently published orders declaring some 30,000 dunams in various parts of the area as "state land." This will permit their allocation for Jewish settlement.

According to West Bank sources, an order affecting more than 20,000 dunams on the southern slopes of the Hebron hills was published last week, and yesterday bulldozers were reported working on another tract of some 10,000 dunams near the village of Surif in the Nabulus District.

Villagers from the Surif area have petitioned the military Appeals Board, but as far as they know the board has not yet considered their appeal.

The military government has also been enforcing its order requiring nonresident teachers at West Bank universities to sign an undertaking to refrain from supporting the PLO in any way. Three Jordanian lecturers at the An-Najah University in Nabulus were reportedly deported yesterday via the Adam bridge after refusing to sign. Teachers holding foreign passports, including at least one British lecturer, are also expected to leave.

In response, the university cancelled a graduation ceremony yesterday afternoon. University sources have expressed fear that up to 25 of its lecturers will face the dilemma of signing the pledge or leaving.

A different version of the order also applies to non-resident students at West Bank universities. Last week several scores of students going to register at Bethlehem University were detained by soldiers and armed members of the local village league because they had not first obtained the required permit.

Officials in the Judaea and Samaria civil administration said in response to the publication to the order last week that similar demands are made of visitors and persons applying for work permits in several Western countries.

A section of the Ramallah-Jerusalem highway near the Al-Amarah refugee camp has been closed for four consecutive days following stone-throwing incidents.

KNESSET SPEAKER COMMENTS ON U.S. MEETINGS

TA120606 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Let us go over to Washington now: Knesset Speaker Menahem Savidor fears that the disagreements between Israel and the United States will entail punitive measures in the military and economic and spheres. Savidor visited Washington last week and met U.S. administration officials and congressmen. Our correspondent Shalom Qital spoke with the Knesset speaker:

[Begin recording] [Savidor] I realized that regarding the Operation Peace for Galilee there is a return to supporting Israel's main theses on the results of this war. In contrast, I noticed a serious erosion in their support -- including expressions of doubt over certain votes in the future on matters which are vital for Israel -- as a result of the clash and friction between the two leaders and the two governments of our countries.

[Question] When you talk about vital votes -- you no doubt are referring to arms supplies, to the size of U.S. aid to Israel. Is this where the danger lies?

[Answer] Some said that if this situation of anger, fury and besmirching lasts, they would not be surprised if most committee members, indeed most members of Congress, do not support aid for Israel, although they recognize Israel's importance as a strategic element.

[Question] You are speaking of anger and fury. How did you explain to the people with whom you met that Israel not only disagrees with the President's plan but is not prepared to begin negotiations on it?

[Answer] Something which is incompatible with Israel's vital interests was concocted behind our backs. There was a sharp initial reaction here. Later, the substance of the plan leads us to a very delicate situation whereby there will now be negotiations, as it were, between the plan presented by the President and the plan the Arabs presented in Fes. I view this as a grave danger. On the other hand, I am in favor of continued dialogue. I told the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee that I will do my best for my government while they will do their best for the President so that bilateral relations, despite the differences of opinion, will suit the vital interests of two allies whose alliance is lasting and viable. [end recording]

PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT ZAIRE IN OCTOBER

TA130518 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] The prime minister will visit Zaire in the middle of next month. Agreement on this was reached in the contacts held in the last few days between the two countries. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that this will be a state visit that will last 4 days at the invitation of President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Our political correspondent has learned that the prime minister recently approached various U.S. figures, among them personalities in Congress, to ask them to help Zaire obtain U.S. aid despite the opposition of the Senate committee in charge of that matter. The committee has been withholding this aid due to the nature of that country's regime.

ALL EL AL FLIGHTS SUSPENDED AS OF 13 SEP

TA130551 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] The El Al company is idle. Early this morning, following a session that lasted throughout most of the night, the company executive decided to suspend all flights until further notice. This follows the failure of all attempts to find a solution to the labor dispute with the stewards, who caused some difficulties -- such as not allowing the flight to the United States to take off at 0100 as scheduled last night, which led to some 2 hours of standby waiting, after which the passengers were transferred to a hotel -- on flights yesterday.

Our correspondent reports that in view of the executive decision, 11 departing flights and 11 incoming flights have been cancelled. The company is trying to transfer 1,600 passengers to foreign airlines, but has encountered problems because most of the flights are fully booked. The El Al Executive Board is scheduled to hold another emergency session now, reportedly to decide on an official protective strike in the company.

A spokesman for the El Al workers' unions termed the executive decision provocative, adding that the company took these measures because it could not handle the crisis over Sabbath flights and is trying to bring the workers into such a state that would ultimately make it incumbent to close down the company.

The latest El Al affair began yesterday when the executive gave pink slips to three stewards who violated the executive regulations by refusing to sell duty-free items on company flights. Their excuse was that a labor dispute is underway with the stewards, according to the executive, demanding wage increases and changes in working procedures.

Earlier it was reported that the Agudat Yisra'el leaders' decision not to fly on El Al apparently resulted in immediate losses of 18 million shekels to the company. In the last few days there have been dozens of empty seats on El Al flights for the United States, while usually on the eve of the Jewish New Year these aircraft are full. On the other hand, the flights run by competing airlines are fully booked.

ALGERIA

'ARAFAT, QADDUMI, IBRAHIMI ARRIVE FROM FES

LD102324 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has arrived in Algiers from Morocco after taking part in the work of the Fes summit.

'Arafat is accompanied by Ahmed Talib Ibrahimi, Algerian minister of foreign affairs, and Faruk Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department.

Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee, brother officials in the party and state and PLO office staff members in Algiers welcomed 'Arafat at the airport.

'Arafat Statement

LD112100 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and FLN secretary general, received Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee at the presidential headquarters this morning. The meeting was attended by brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and officer in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee, and Dr Ahmed Talib Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and foreign affairs minister. On the Palestinian side, it was attended by members of the PLO Executive Committee Messrs Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, head of the Information Department and Jamal as-Surani, representative of the Arab League.

After the larger meeting, a private meeting took place between President Chadli Bendjedid and Yasir 'Arafat, at the end of which Yasir 'Arafat made the following statement:

[Begin recording] There is no doubt that, in our meeting with the brother president, we talked to him frankly as we always do and at the same time we listened to his advice and his forthright views, especially after the Beirut battle, the heroic battles which took place in Lebanon, the meeting of Arab leaders at the Fes summit which followed and the important results the summit has produced. We also discussed the challenges that face our Arab nation as a whole and the Palestinian issue and the Palestinian people in particular in these fateful and historic circumstances that face us all as an Arab nation, that confront us as Arab nations, and ways to ensure the continuation of this struggle at all levels by various means to enable our Arab nation to face all these modern challenges.

As you already know, I was in constant contact with the brother president during those battles. All my Arab brothers also know that the lesson learned here was: "How oft, by God's will, hath a small force vanquished a big one? God is with those who steadfastly persevere." The enemy's advance technology did not mean his ensured victory, and there are many ways in which we can defeat this Israeli enemy. It is important that our Arab nation should have the will to fight and the will to struggle, that the spirit of jihad should continue in this nation until victory, God willing. God willing, we will pray in Jerusalem together with his excellency the president and with his brothers, the Algerian people who voiced the famous saying: We are with Palestine; or as the brother president said a while ago: We are with Palestine -- oppressor or oppressed. And I say: We are with Palestine -- oppressor or oppressed. God willing, we will pray in Jerusalem together with his excellency the president. [end recording]

Arrival in Tebessa

LD121408 Algiers APS in English 1158 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Algiers 12/09/82 (APS) -- Mr Yasir 'Arafat, leader of PLO Executive Committee arrived today in Tebessa (east of Algeria) accompanied with Mr Mohamed Cherif Messaadia Politburo member, responsible of the Permament Secretariat of the Central Committee.

Mr Yasir 'Arafat was welcomed on his arrival at Tebessa by local high officials.

The PLO leader will visit headquarters of Palestinian combatants in the town.

Mr Faruq Qaddumi, PLO's head of the Political Department accompanies Mr 'Arafat.

APS MAINTAINS UNIFIED ARAB ACTION 'IMPERATIVE'

LD121124 Algiers APS in English 1020 GMT 12 Sep 82

["With the Resistance" -- APS headline]

[Text] Algiers 12/09/82 (APS) -- Algeria was and still is fully available and firmly determined in its engagement vis a vis the Palestinian cause. This position has once again materialized during Fes summit when Talib Ibrahimi strongly reaffirmed Algeria's principles concerning the Palestinian issue. He indicated that it revolves on the Palestinian Resistance guided by PLO to define modalities of recovering its national rights. The duty of Arab states is to give PLO full support for the materialization of its objectives.

On this order Fes declaration is an important one not only in comparison with Reagan plan and the other plans and initiatives proposed during previous Arab summits but also because it gives more attention to the fundamental interests of the Palestinian Resistance.

But beyond these results conditioned by an international environment characterised by a strategic adverse balance unfavourable to the Arab, a unified action of Arab states is imperative and it is rather the nature of the concrete and effective measures that Arab governments will take in the near future that will give Fes summit's resolutions its real character.

AFP REPORTS ALGIERS REACTION TO FES SUMMIT

NC111802 Paris AFP in English 1745 GMT 11 Sep 82

[By Bashir Sahel]

[Text] Algiers, Sept 11 (AFP) -- The results of the Arab summit in Fes appear to have been received somewhat sceptically and without enthusiasm in Algiers.

Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid stayed away from the conference in neighbouring Morocco (the two countries are not on good terms), and official comments on its decisions have been lacking.

But the comment on the daily ASH-SHA'B, that "the Arabs have surrendered all their cards to the United States" with a view to bringing pressure on "Washington's creature Israel" for peace in the Middle East, seems to sum up the view here.

Other media merely reported the Fes summit's resolutions without comment, but ASH-SHA'B showed reserve about their practical application when it listed a number of questions which it said had arisen.

The main answer to these questions, ASH-SHA'B said, was that neither the United States, which refused to pressurise Israel, nor the Arabs, who had ruled out force to obtain their rights, nor the Palestinians, who had been disarmed and dispersed far from the battle front, were in a position to prevent the Begin government from reaching its objectives.

Algerian political circles explained that they were not so much against the Arab peace plan produced at Fes, as it had been approved by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Algeria's partner with Libya, Iraq and North Yemen in the hard-line Steadfastness Front, whose chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived here yesterday.

However, it is felt here that the proposals were put forward at a time when the balance of power in the region is far from being in favour of the Arabs, following the forced departure of the Palestinians from a Beirut still occupied by Israeli troops.

Algeria would have liked the Arab states first to have tried to settle the differences which poison relations between them and to have united behind clearly defined common aims before embarking on an international diplomatic campaign whose outcome remains uncertain.

Before the Fes summit the Algerian press, which generally reflects government thinking, said the Saudi Arabian Fahd plan on which the summit based its own proposals and "disturbing similarities" with the plan of United States President Ronald Reagan.

Commentators warned Arabs against "giving their blessing to the dominant or directing role of the United States in a region where Washington's interest naturally lead it to support the Zionist state," and added, "Washington expects more from this summit than the Arab peoples."

Observers said that President Chadli would doubtless be reaffirming this position in talks with Mr 'Arafat today. On his arrival in Algiers, the PLO leader said that the results of Fes "appear positive and important, above all in the current difficult conditions" being experienced by the Arab world.

Mr 'Arafat's first visit here since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon would also allow him to give the Algerian president the PLO's views on the future of the Palestinian Resistance after the departure from Beirut of its fighting men, one contingent on whom was accepted by Algeria.

An official source said that the two leaders had talked at length today, but gave no details on what was discussed.

The first part of the talks was also attended by Algerian National Liberation Front Party official Cherif Messaadia and Foreign Minister Ahmed Talib Ibrahimi, along with PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi, Information Department Chief Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh and PLO representative at the Arab League Jamal as-Surani.

LIBYA

LIAISON BUREAU ISSUES STATEMENT ON FES SUMMIT

LD112152 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has issued a statement on the Fes conference. The text is:

We were not surprised by the results of the resolutions of the 12th summit conference, judging by the way the invitation to attend this summit was made and by those who sponsored it and also by its timing. Nevertheless, the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison would like to confirm:

1. Libya's absence from the meeting was not an absence from the issues of our nation but because we were convinced that the Fes conference had come to perpetuate the plans that U.S. imperialism and Zionism had drawn up and which were then implemented forcefully by the enemy under a U.S. umbrella. Arab reaction provided the political initiatives that support the course of defeat and surrender.

2. On this basis, the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison disowns the Fes resolutions and declares that our country is not closely or distantly connected with these resolutions. Let those who approved the so-called Fes principles be aware that the Zionist enemy has rejected these despite the humiliating concessions, which went so far as to recognize the Zionist enemy and to call on the UN Security Council to safeguard his security.

Those who took part in the Fes summit are not aware that the security that is threatened is the security of the Arab nation and the truth of its existence, because the security of the Zionist enemy is guaranteed by the military and political protection of the U.S. administration.

3. The Zionist enemy's rejection of the principles of the Fes summit confirms that this enemy does not recognize Arab existence and does not pay any attention to the humiliating concessions made by the Arab regimes. It also becomes clear that the Zionist train of death, which benefits from U.S. capabilities and support, will not stop at the occupation of Lebanon and the liquidation of the Palestinian issue, but will continue until it achieves the destruction of the Arab nation and the liquidation of its enti

4. The decision to recognize the Zionist enemy and to make concessions to it to end the struggle of our Arab nation is considered high treason. There is no difference between the defeatist recognition by the Fes summit, the so-called Arab principles of peace, and the treason of As-Sadat.

REPORTAGE ON AL-QADHDHAFI'S ACTIVITIES IN EUROPE

Message to Husak

LD101052 Tripoli JANA in English 0842 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqidah 22, September 10, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- Mr. Gustav Husak, sec-gen of the Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, after leaving Czechoslovakia:

"Dear friend Gustav Husak sec-gen of the Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic,

On leaving your friendly country, it pleases me to express to you my thanks and appreciation for the warmth and hospitality with which we were received in your beautiful country. I am also happy to register my complete satisfaction with the positive results of our cordial talks with you.... We are confident that our important meetings with you could develop relations between our two countries to a new and important stage, which would deepen and further develop bilateral cooperation.

Dear friend, there is no doubt that what we arrived at represents a model for international understanding for which we are all endeavouring, and which will strengthen the front of struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy and socialism.

Dear friend, I stress to you that our joint cooperation in the interest of our two countries will continue and develop to advanced positions due to the joint objectives for which we are struggling. Such cooperation dear friend, has translated into practice the meaning and joint aims of our struggle to finally defeat imperialism, reaction, Zionism, and racism. Undoubtedly, the defeat of the people's enemies and those of liberation and progress will greatly contribute to the prevalence of the spirit of understanding and to living in a world of peace and progress.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi."

Poland Visit

For Warsaw PAP and domestic service coverage of Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Poland, see the Poland section of the 13 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

Vienna Press Conference

For coverage of Al-Qadhdhafi's activities in Vienna, including a press conference with Chancellor Kreisky, see the Austria section of the 10 and 13 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

Return to Tripoli

LD110852 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 11 Sep (JANA) -- The brother leader of the revolution last night ended an urgent working visit to Czechoslovakia and Poland to bolster and consolidate cooperation and friendship between the Libyan Arab people and the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Poland and to strengthen the front of the progressive forces in confronting the widescale encirclement process being carried out by imperialism, Zionism and reactionism against liberated nations.

The brother leader was welcomed on his return at Tripoli International Airport by Brig Gen Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the armed forces, and Maj al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, commander of the militarization of towns [qa'id tajyyish al-mudun].

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 12 SEPTEMBER

LD121612 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1530 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Sep (JANA) -- Brother 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, arrived in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah this afternoon.

Message for Al-Asad

LD122020 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 2005 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Sep (JANA) -- The brother leader this evening received Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Khaddam acquainted the leader with the outcome of the failed Fes summit. The brother leader handed him an important message for President Hafiz al-Asad.

MOROCCO

HASSAN REPORTEDLY MEETS WITH ALGERIA'S IBRAHIMI

LD121614 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1510 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Rabat, 12 Sep (KUNA) -- Informed Arab sources said today here an extremely positive 2-hour meeting took place between Algerian Foreign Minister Talib Ibrahimi and the Moroccan monarch after the conclusion of the Fes Arab summit.

In a statement to KUNA, the sources said Algerian-Moroccan relations are now better than before. They added that Algeria and Morocco have agreed to find a solution to the Western Saharan problem. This agreement relates to a referendum taking into account population census lists compiled since the era of Spanish colonialism whose mandate over the Sahara ended in 1976.

The main problem obstructing a referendum is disagreement over the number of inhabitants that must be convassed. The same sources reported agreement on the need for further contacts at high levels.

The sources stressed that King Fahd played a big role in clarifying the atmosphere between Morocco and Algeria, whose relations are marred by Algeria's support for the Polisario in its dispute with Morocco over the Sahara.

TUNISIA

PLO'S 'ARAFAT RETURNS TO TUNIS 12 SEPTEMBER

LD121836 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat today returned to Tunis after attending the 12th Arab summit in Fes and detouring to Algeria where he met President Chadli Bendjedid. He also visited units of the Palestinian combatants. Yasir 'Arafat will leave for Rome to attend the meeting of the Interparliamentary Union and to meet Italian President Pertini and Pope John Paul II.

Menahem Begin denounced this visit and described Yasir 'Arafat's meeting with the pope as (?provocative). At an Israeli Cabinet meeting today, he expressed amazement at the Vatican's silence regarding the murder of Jews during World War II. The head of the Israeli delegation at the meeting of the Interparliamentary Union in Rome claimed that he would try to apply pressure to prevent the meeting between Yasir 'Arafat and Pope John Paul II. He also will make concentrated efforts to prevent Yasir 'Arafat from exploiting the International Parliamentary meeting.

ETHIOPIA

REPORTAGE ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Political Prisoners Freed

EA111754 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Seven hundred and sixteen political prisoners who have been in detention were pardoned and released today. In a statement on the occasion, a Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] spokesman recalled that during the critical situation, the revolution was forced to keep some people in detention for different reasons in order to safeguard the interests of the people and to defend itself. He added, however, that the aim of socialism is not to take revenge against wrongdoers but instead to direct them toward the correct path and to enable them to participate in nation-building activities.

The spokesman noted in his statement that the revolution's objective is to enable people to lead better lives in peace and happiness. He added that in line with this consistent aim the PMAC had earlier pardoned those who were detained after committing offenses at various levels. The spokesman said since our revolution has reached a secure stage of development, especially since the establishment of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, which has paved the way and won major victories by providing political leadership missing until then, the broad masses are vigilant against their enemies. Therefore, the pardoning and releasing of detained individuals at this particular time proves our revolution's strength.

Mengistu Rally Speech

EA121916 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0600 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, speech at Revolution Square rally on eighth anniversary of Ethiopian revolution -- live]

[Excerpts] Apart from the efforts we have made to solve current econo ic problems, many valuable targets have been reached in the attempt to build solid foundations for lasting development. In this context, we can cite as an example the efforts made to expand transport services, which have a key role to play in accelerating and consolidating economic development by linking the different regions of the country.

When the revolution broke out, road transport was based on 6,386 km of roads, whereas today this has more than doubled to 14,000 km. Great effort has been put into expanding other means of transport and to strengthening and improving existing facilities.

Education is another decisive factor in rapid development. Our belief in this has led to commendable expansion of educational opportunities since the birth of the revolution. Throughout all the long years it was in power, the reactionary regime could only find room for 1 million young people in the education system. Now, the number of young people in full-time study is over 3 million. There are also large numbers of young people enrolled in evening classes and part-time courses to gain knowledge and skills.

In this context, the most important and broadly based of our campaigns is the campaign to eradicate illiteracy. In less than 3 years, the literacy rate -- which was 7 percent before the revolution -- has now reached 45 percent. I think this proves not only our belief in the building of a new social system but also our struggle to make it a reality.

In the agricultural and economic sectors, programs to lay the basis for future development are being implemented with cooperation from socialist countries. The (Muger) cement factory, which is being built at a very quick rate, work on a power station at (Melka Wakena) and moves to increase our mineral production all have a key role to play in furthering our plans for rapid economic development.

As far as minerals are concerned, two of the priority areas among the many plans and those projects actually being implemented are gold prospecting in the Sidamo region and oil exploration in the Hararghe region, they are going ahead rapidly and are promising. I am certain that in the near future we will reap the fruits of these and other development efforts, and I thank all those good friends of ours who have helped us and cooperated with us, both on my own behalf and on behalf of the people.

Imperialists have chosen a reactionary method of struggle which is unscrupulously to use all their (?desperate) tactics, exerting economic and political, and particularly military, pressures primarily to prevent defeat and secondly to subvert, if they can, revolutionary or socialist victories.

For some years now, of all these tactics, they have been giving priority to military adventurism as their primary method of struggle. In this context, they spend large sums of money, so large that it is difficult to estimate, on war preparations. The crimes being committed by the rulers of the United States in a bid arrogantly to show that they are not engaged only in preparation, but also in action, are becoming increasingly numerous.

On the one hand, in line with their policy of exploiting favorable situations in the area, they encourage reactionary regimes in the region to invade or destabilize progressive countries by giving them all-round support, including military support.

On the other hand, as a result of the cooperation they get from reactionary governments in the region, they have built military bases in those countries to use as bases for easy, direct intervention.

Their preparations are not limited to employing only these methods. Committing economic sabotage through their hirelings and disrupting peace by arming narrowminded nationalists and other troublemakers are other methods they habitually employ against progressive countries.

Working people of my country: Although the progress of our revolution is determined by the internal situation in our country, and particularly by the efforts we ourselves make, it is clear that the international situation in general, and the regional situation in particular, can exert pressure on it. Therefore, the major demand of the peoples of the world, which is the maintenance of peace, is also our demand.

The important demand by the peoples of the world for economic justice is also our demand. We Ethiopians attach great importance to these and all other related issues. This stems from the grave concern created by the cloud of danger looming over our region, because the imperialists' concentration on the part of the world where our country is situated.

In is no secret why imperialists focus particularly on the region. It is mainly because the region is on the African Continent, where they get minerals necessary for their industries and production of weapons and to the Persian Gulf, where they get their oil supplies. Moreover, it has a coast on the Red Sea, through which they transport raw materials they exploit and goods they supply to the markets. Therefore, it is a matter of urgency for them to respond to every reactionary cry because they do not want any revolutionary movement in the region.

In this respect, apart from establishing military bases on our doorstep at the invitation of the reactionary Somali Government, the fact that the U.S. Government rapidly supplied Somalia with large quantities of arms after misrepresenting the democratic movement of the Somali people adequately testifies to this. The present intensified struggle in Somalia is a struggle being waged by the people under the leadership of the vanguard organization called the DFSS [Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia] contrary to what is propagated by the reactionary Somali Government and echoed by a number of capitalist countries or to what some who have found it difficult to understand the reality try to misrepresent.

It is a known fact that U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces in the region have never refrained from challenging our revolution through the reactionary Somali Government, treacherous sucessionists and other useful hirelings. They have never refrained from hatching plots and launching attacks in every possible way to destroy our unity and subvert our revolution. However, they have always been successfully resisted by the strong arm of the working people.

Although we have had to make great sacrifices in this respect, even they do not deny the fact that we have proved invincible. Particularly in view of U.S. imperialism's present frenzy of activity emanating from its craze for adventurism, there is no alternative, now or in the future, to building up our strength so as not to succumb to any kind of attack. This requires doubling our military defense capacility on the one hand and building and expanding our economy, the foundation of our existence, along the socialist path of development on the other.

Soviet Exhibition

EA102304 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] A solidarity gathering was held last night at the permanent Soviet exhibition in Addis Ababa in connection with the eighth anniversary of the Ethiopian popular revolution. The gathering was addressed by Comrade Yusuf Ahmed, minister of of the Workers of Ethiopia Central Committee member and chairman of the Ethiopian-Soviet friendship committee; by Comrade Konstantin Fomichenko, Soviet ambassador to socialist Ethiopia; and Comrade Abduh Alawi Hasan, charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the PDRY.

Comrade Yusuf said the victories of the Ethiopian masses in the last 8 years had contributed to the improvement of the living standards of the working people. He said the broad masses will celebrate the historic anniversary of the revolution with renewed commitment to reinforce the victories attained so far. The minister said this year's celebration of revolution day is of significant importance as it comes in the wake of such major national undertakings as the launching of the Red Star Revolutionary Development Campaign in Eritrea region and the streamlining of mass organizations.

PLAN TO RESOLVE ERITREAN ISSUE REPORTED

GF111841 Kuwait AL-HADAF in Arabic 10 Sep 82 p 1

[Babakir Hasan Makki dispatch from Addis Ababa]

[Text] A Western diplomatic source has told AL-HADAF that the government of Addis Ababa has prepared a six-point plan designed to end the Eritrean problem. The diplomat -- who asked that his name not be revealed -- noted that the plan, which was formulated after lengthy party and official deliberations, concentrates on the following points.

1. Negotiations will be held with an Eritrean delegation, provided all factions are represented.

2. The Eritrean side must accept, before the negotiations, the principle that "the Ethiopians and the Eritreans are children of one homeland."

3. The idea of an independent Eritrea must be abandoned and negotiations must be held in the form of autonomous rule in the framework of a united Ethiopia.

4. There is to be a cease-fire between the two sides throughout the duration of the negotiations.

5. Autonomy rule for Eritrea is considered to be a matter not applicable to other nationalities such as the Tigre and the (Oromos).

6. The Eritreans must agree to hand over their weapons to the Ethiopian regular forces as of the moment they agree to hold negotiations with the Addis Ababa government.

The Western diplomat said the Ethiopian Government intends to convey this plan to leaders of the Eritrean factions via Sudan. He pointed out that the leaders in Addis Ababa recently have realized that the dispute should be confined to the Ogaden war, which has already exhausted the Ethiopian military machine. The diplomatic source stressed that the Ethiopian peace plan might not be fully accepted by the Eritreans, but it could relieve the Addis Ababa government of its responsibilities since it has been accused of (?not) wanting to solve the problem of the province which Haile Selassie annexed to Ethiopia in 1962.

On the other hand, the Western diplomat said the United States has airlifted weapons to Somalia to bolster the Somali defensive capabilities vis-a-vis the Ogaden war. The source pointed out that Washington established 12 missile radar stations and sent 42 T-52 [as publishe tanks to Somalia. Moreover, according to the source, the United States is considering sending two AWACS to watch the security situation in this African area, which Washington regards as being extremely grave.

KENYA

MOI BANS CIVILIAN USE OF MILITARY UNIFORMS

EA111818 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today banned the use of police, army and other military uniforms by people not employed in the armed forces. President Moi noted with concern the number of cases of crimes committed by people wearing military uniforms.

The president, who was addressing wananchi at St George's Primary School, Nairobi, where he conducted a funds drive, warned that the government will take firm action against people who sell military uniforms to civilians.

SOMALIA

PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM FES, COMMENTS ON SUMMIT

EA102020 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somalia 1700 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Somali President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre and his delegation returned home this afternoon after attending the Arab summit conference in Fes, Morocco.

The Somali Democratic Republic (SDR) president, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, addressing reporters from the Ministry of Information and National Guidance at the presidency, conveyed his greetings and congratulations to the Somali public and the SDR Armed Forces for their gallant defense of the sacred soil of Somalia against unprovoked Abyssinian and allied aggression.

Challe Siad Barre said the 4-day summit ended successfully and the Arab leaders took a common stand on all the matters raised.

The president said the question of the Horn of Africa and unprovoked aggression by Abyssinia and its allies on Somali territory were among the issues discussed at the summit. The meeting resolved to extend tangible aid to Somalia since it is a member of the Arab League. The summit further resolved to give Somalia meaningful assistance to enable it to defend its territory now and in the future against aggression.

The SDR president, Chalie Mohamed Siad Barre, sent his heartfelt thanks to the king and people of Morocco for the warm welcome and hospitality he received in Morocco.

ETHIOPIAN IMPRISONMENTS, ISRAELI VISIT CITED

EA121644 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somalia 1115 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] As celebrations take place today to mark the so-called revolution in Abyssinia, reports say the Mengistu Haile Mariam regime has imprisoned thousands of people, members of opposition fronts and Abyssinian intellectuals opposed to what is taking place in Addis Ababa.

Reports quoting diplomatic sources in Addis Ababa say the regime has imprisoned up to 2,000 civilians in the past 2 weeks. The reports were further confirmed by the 30 August issue of the Cairo weekly, the ROSE AL-YUSUF. The weekly added that these people were imprisoned for their opposition to the Abyssinian regime's war against the Somali Democratic Republic and the Eritrean people.

The reports say those now being imprisoned by the Addis Ababa regime played a positive role in the overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassie, hoping that there would be political and economic change. However, when it became clear that the ruling dergue had deviated from the expected path, they reverted to their nationalist views resulting in their present unjust imprisonment.

Further reports say that the Addis Abata regime has embarked on the imprisonment of 500 Eritreans following its setback in the Red Star Campaign, which was engineered from Moscow.

The reports go on to say that Western diplomats in Addis Ababa have disclosed that an Abyssinian army delegation, including four senior officers, returned recently to Addis Ababa following a secret visit to Israel toward the end of July. During the visit, they held talks with Israeli military leaders on issues including the conclusion of an agreement under which the Israelis will supply them with spare parts for U.S. equipment which came into their possession before Addis Ababa joined the Russian camp and to learn from Israeli expertise in fighting liberation fronts.

DFSS CLAIMS MILITARY SUCCESS 9 SEPTEMBER

EA102035 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Five soldiers of the Mogadishu regime were killed and many others wounded yesterday when a patrol of the 3d General Gabyreh Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somali [DFS] clashed with enemy soldiers in the Bokol region. The DFSS lost one martyr.

TANZANIA

MINISTER DENIES FOREIGNERS BANNED FROM ZANZIBAR

EA101642 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam -- The government has issued a statement refuting reports it has prohibited foreigners from going to Zanzibar.

Home Affairs Minister Ndugu Muhiddin Kinario issued the statement in Dar es Salaam, explaining that the government has issued no such order and that it welcomes all types of foreign visitors to Zanzibar.

The statement was issued after the international mass media announced that the government had prohibited foreigners from going to Zanzibar except on government business. The minister said he regretted these unfounded reports. He said foreigners can go to Zanzibar at any time they wish, however, they should fulfill immigration requirements in accordance with the law.

NYERERE, JUMBE NOMINATED FOR PARTY ELECTIONS

EA121940 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Dar es Salaam -- The National Executive Committee [NEC] has nominated Mwalimu Nyerere and Aboud Jumbe to contest the positions of Revolutionary Party of Tanzania [COM] chairman and vice chairman respectively in the forthcoming party elections. The two leaders will be elected by the national party congress which will be held in Dar es Salaam from 20 to 31 of next month.

This was announced this evening by the party chief executive secretary, Ndugu Mwakawago, at a news conference in Dar es Salaam at the close of the 4-day meeting of the NEC.

Ndugu Mwakawago said the NEC also approved the agenda for the national party congress, which would include the election of the CCM chairman and vice chairman and 90 members of the NEC. Other highlights of the agenda were the speech by the CCM chairman and the amendments to the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Ndugu Mwakawago explained that the NEC also debated the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Zanzibar Revolutionary Government. He said the National Executive Committee has directed the party program committee to prepare a final report on the amendment proposals to be submitted to the next meeting of the NEC to be held in Dar es Salaam on 18 of next month.

Ndugu Mwakawago also announced that party elections at district level will be held from 15 to 20 of next month. Those at regional level will be held from 25 to 30 of next month.

UGANDA

PRESIDENT OBOTE DEPARTS FOR EUROPE 12 SEPTEMBER

EA122122 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Apollo Milton Obote, left at 11 am this morning by Uganda Airlines for Europe and his first stopover will be London. To see him off at Entebbe Airport were his excellency the vice president, Mr Paulo Muwanga; the commander of the Defense Forces, Maj-Gen Tito Okello; the Chief of Staff Brig David Oyite Ojok; His Excellency the Italian ambassador to Uganda; ministers and other high-ranking government officials.

BURUNDI

GENERAL ELECTIONS SET FOR 22 OCTOBER

AB101856 Paris AFP in English 1747 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Bujumbura, Sep 10 (AFP) -- Burundi's second general elections since independence in 1962 and the first since 1965 will take place on October 22, an official source said today.

Under the 1981 Constitution the Union for National Progress (Uprona) is the only legal political party. Deputies are elected for five years by universal suffrage, apart from 20 percent who are nominated by President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza.

[Words indistinct] forthcoming elections at independence anniversary celebrations last June Colonel Bagaza said that the deputies elected would be "friends of the people concerned for the progress of the country and the development of its inhabitants." He added, "All the institutions required in a democratic regime will thus be in place, as in all other democratic countries."

The 1965 elections produced a multi-party Parliament which was dissolved when Colonel Bagaza came to power in a 1976 military coup. Three years later he began the process of restoring Burundi to civilian rule.

A ten-day information campaign through the radio, party newspapers, the Information Ministry and party and government leaders started today. Voters and candidates will then have a week to register with provincial administrations, and a full list of candidates will be published at Uprona on October 5.

In all 52 deputies will be elected and a further 13, nominated by Colonel Bagaza. Official election results are expected on October 29, and Parliament will be opened on November 1.

CAMEROON

CHAD'S KAMOUGUE GIVEN 'TEMPORARY ASYLUM'

AB100705 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Following the recent developments in the situation in Chad, Col Abdel Kader Kamougue, Wadal, leader of the Chadian Armed Forces, was given temporary asylum in Cameroon. Kamougue leaves Cameroon this morning for another country which is ready to receive him.

ZAIRE

CHAD'S HABRE ENDORSES RECONCILIATION MEETING

AB130619 Paris AFP in English 0402 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Kinshasa, Sept. 13 (AFP) -- Chad Council of State leader Hissein Habre ended a 24-hour visit to Zaire Sunday night by saying he endorsed a proposal by host President Mobutu Sese Seko for reconciliation talks in neighbouring Gabon's capital Libreville.

The meeting would include all Chad's rival politico-military factions and be attended as well by the heads of state of Zaire, Gabon and Togo. Some of the factions have already met in Gabon's mining centre of Franceville, but with no firm conclusions being reached.

Mr Habre said that with an end to hostilities since his forces took the capital Ndjamena in June, conditions were excellent to restore peace to Chad. That peace would last only if all Chadians managed to forget their bitterness from the past, he said.

Mr Habre repeated his readiness to join with all other political leaders in his country to achieve reunification and national reconciliation.

General Mobutu voiced support for Mr Habre's efforts and urged all Chadians to work together for the "wise course of reconciliation." The situation had been clarified now and they ought to be able to rally together behind a leader, Gen. Mobutu said.

MOZAMBIQUE ENVOY DELIVERS MACHEL MESSAGE

AB101513 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Mobutu Sese Seko, founding chairman of the MPR, president of the republic, this morning at Camp Tshatsi received in audience Jose Sereira Andrade, member of the Mozambique People's Assembly and permanent under secretary to President Samora Machel. He delivered a message from his president to the founding chairman. The situation in Mozambique evolves around two tasks that develop concurrently -- solving the problem of famine and facing the undeclared but open war imposed by South Africa. President Samora Machel's special envoy discussed the aim of his mission to Zaire:

[Begin recording] It is within the framework of further strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and our two peoples that President Samora Machel entrusted us with this special mission to President Mobutu. We are very happy to be here in Kinshasa and I believe that we can once again, as we did on our arrival, convey the warm and fraternal greetings of the Mozambique peoples to the brotherly people of Zaire.

[Question] Well, you have just talked about solidarity between the peoples and the Zairian people follow attentively what is happening in Mozambique. What is the actual situation in your country?

[Answer] The actual situation in our country can be described as facing two tasks that developed parallel to each other. First of all, we have to eliminate famine, that is, to develop the country with agriculture as the basis. We have supply problems and we are trying very hard to solve this, but at the same time we are engaged in an undeclared but open war by racist South Africa against our country. Racist South Africa recruits and trains some of our people as mercenaries and supplies them with arms to create instability in the country by planting terror and attacking economic installations. Our people are being mobilized for this fight and we are achieving increasing victories each day. Our people are united behind our Frelimo party and our government, and our people are sure of the soundness of our political direction, that of the party. We are sure of victory but we cannot say that we will eliminate the bandits within a day because it is difficult to clamp down on bandits.

[Question] In any case, Zaire wishes you good luck. Did you discuss the OAU with the founding chairman?

[Answer] No, we did not talk about the OAU.

[Question] Will you participate in the OAU meeting proposed by Daniel arap Moi, current OAU chairman?

[Answer] When I left Mozambique, I had not been informed about this; I am here in Kinshasa, therefore, I cannot give you a reply on this. Thank you. [end recording]

GHANA

RAWLINGS EXPLAINS DECENTRALIZATION POLICY

AB120925 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has explained that the legal recognition accorded [words indistinct] and the government's policy of decentralization. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings was addressing a durbar [traditional ceremony] held by the chiefs and people of the greater Accra region to show their appreciation to the PNDC on the legal status given to the region. He observed that a strong and virile regional administration is capable of carrying out developing projects from the grass roots.

The PNDC chairman emphasized that the council would not shirk its responsibility to help any region which wants to develop itself. He urged the region to translate into reality all the fine agricultural theories and turn the fallow Accra plains into farm. The PNDC chairman asked the chiefs to remove obsolete customs that could retard socioeconomic development and he hoped chieftancy issues would be resolved in accordance with customs.

The regional secretary, Mr Amarkai Amarteifio, said but for the revolutionary commitment of the PNDC in granting legal status to the region, the anomaly would have continued. He assured the government of the readiness of the people in the region to take full advantage of the situation to make a more positive and purposeful contribution to the national reconstruction. Mr Amarteifio called on his people to cooperate fully with the government to create for the country an atmosphere of stability, peace and progress. He charged the chiefs to work as a team for progress and development, and he appealed to them to always live above reproach.

The Ga mantse [chief of the Ga people], Nii Amugi, traced the fight for legal status by the region back to 1962 through several regimes. He said the chiefs and people of the region admired the courage and fortitude of the PNDC in speedily according the region the dignity and respect denied it over the years. Nii Amugi said the granting of legal status to the region affords the people the opportunity to foster a greater degree of political, economic and social development of the region. He gave the assurance that the chiefs and people would spare no efforts to utilize the opportunity to the advantage of the country as a whole.

ASAMOAH SAYS TIES WITH U.S. NEED IMPROVEMENT

AB130731 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] The secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, has flown to Washington for talks with officials of the U.S. State Department. Asamoah told newsmen at the Kotoka International Airport that he would take the opportunity to explain what he called the true nature of events in Ghana since the 31 December revolution. According to the foreign secretary, there is a need for formal discussions with the U.S. authorities to bring about improvement in relations between Ghana and the United States.

While in the United States, Dr Asamoah will also lead Ghana's delegation to the 37th session of the UN General Assembly due to open in New York next (?Tuesday).

MOZAMBIQUE

CUBAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

EA111724 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] A Cuban party and government delegation led by Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat, arrived in Maputo yesterday.

The Cuban delegation has come to Mozambique for talks with Mozambique leaders on economic cooperation between the two countries.

The visiting delegation was met at Maputo international airport by the secretary of the Central Committee for ideological work of the Frelimo, Jorge Rebelo.

ARMS ISSUED TO CITIZENS IN MUSSORIZE DISTRICT

EA101528 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Party members and selected members of the public in Mussorize District, in Manica Province, were issued arms to fight the armed gangsters. The ceremony at which the arms were distributed was presided over by the first party secretary, who is also the administrator of Mussorize. The ceremony was part of the September celebrations, the victory day of the Mozambique people over foreign domination.

RESISTANCE MOVEMENT EXPECTS GOVERNMENT OFFENSIVE

LD121126 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] The anticommunist Mozambique Resistance Movement has made a tactical withdrawal from its bases on Mt Gorongosa to foil an imminent widespread offensive by government troops. A spokesman for the movement said in Lisbon that the government offensive was expected within 2 or 3 days. The government forces are believed to comprise about 9,000 men of which about 1/3 are Tanzanian troops assisted by about 100 Cubans, Russians and experts in mountain warfare. The government forces are under the command of Maj Gen Bonifacio Gruveta and are equipped with at least 77 armored vehicles, 25 Stalin organs and large quantities of weapons.

The Mozambique Reistance Movement says it will concentrate on guerrilla warfare and will attack the government forces as soon as they launch their offensive against the installations in the Gorongosa region. Supply lines will also be attacked. The spokesman said that government reinforcements had been arriving from Vila Machado, Gorongosa, Gondola, Mocossa and Maringue over the past few months and that they were massing for the mountain assault. He said that the massing of troops for the offensive had been watched closely.

NAMIBIA

GENERAL LLOYD VIEWS FUTURE DEFENSE FORCE

LD111544 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] The South-west African territory force will form the basis of the defense force of the new state of Namibia. This has been stated by the officer commanding the territory force, Maj Gen Charles Lloyd, at a medal parade marking the second anniversary of the handing over of the South-West African territory force by South Africa. He said the development of the force was part of the independence process for the territory. Demilitarization of the South-West African territory force would be a temporary phase that should last only for the duration of the election campaign.

General Lloyd said that after the cessation of hostilities and for a period still to be decided upon, all mobilized troops would be limited to base and monitored by United Nations officials. General Lloyd pointed out that the South-West African territory force was stronger than the armies of 39 African countries, including those of Kenya, Ghana, Chad, Ivory Coast, Mali and Uganda. He said it was equal in strength to the Zambian Army, although smaller than the armies of 14 African countries, including those of Angola, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Nigeria.

SOUTH AFRICA

MALAN UNVEILS 'AWESOME' MOBILE ARTILLERY UNIT

MB130806 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 12 Sep 82 p 1

[By Ken Slade, military correspondent]

[Text] South Africa's wonder weapon can shoot further and faster than any other artillery piece in the world. And now it can also move -- at 100 km an hour.

The G6 -- an awesome mobile artillery unit capable of firing the entire range of NATO 155mm shells, including a North American nuclear warhead, was unveiled by the minister of defence, Gen Magnus Malan, in Pretoria yesterday.

The super gun consists of the highly sophisticated G5 155mm gun/howitzer, inside a newly developed armoured turret and mounted on an extremely mobile self-propelled, six wheeled chassis.

The entire unit, developed after years of entirely South African research, was demonstrated at Armscor's vehicle-testing range outside Pretoria.

-- The G6 is capable of firing 155mm American nuclear warhead projectiles.

-- It will be sold to countries "friendly" to South Africa -- if they can afford to pay for it.

-- The entire weapons system can, on an open road, reach speeds of about 100km/h.

-- It can fire or withdraw from an position within seconds.

-- It easily pushes through mud, drift sand and water of metre deep.

-- The vehicle is landmine-resistant.

-- It has what international experts call "excellent" accuracy over a range of more than 30km.

-- Apart from the giant cannon, it is also armed with a machinegun and grenade launchers.

At the unveiling Armscor's chairman, Commandant Pietr Marais, said internationally acclaimed foreign engineers had told him a number of years ago that it would be "impossible" to mount the G5 cannon on to a highly mobile vehicle unit. "Impossible is a word Armscor loves," he said.

"Within 3 years, with the South African Defence Force [SADF] and more than 50 undertakings in the private sector, we have developed an all-South African prototype high-mobility artillery ordnance."

"On an open road it's capable of travelling at about 100km/h, and, depending on the terrain, about 35km/h in the bush.

"It has an operational range of more than 400km."

The commandant said the unit could also be used against tanks and other armoured vehicles.

"The G6 is so sophisticated that it does not even need armour-piercing shells to blow massive holes through both sides of any enemy tank. He said that although the Armscor name for the system was the G6, the SADF would most likely rename it. "I think they should call it a rhino," he said. "After all, it looks like a rhino, can charge like a rhino and can blast its way through most things, just like a rhino."

Commandant Marais confirmed that Armscor would in future be more aggressive in its arms sales policy and that countries friendly towards South Africa could buy the G6 if they had the cash. He also confirmed that all NATO 155mm shells could be used in the G6 -- even North American projectiles with nuclear warheads. "But the G5 or G6 was not developed by us specifically to fire nuclear weapons because we have never concerned ourselves with their development," he said.

OFFICER REVEALS SOVIET TANKS USED BY SWAPO

AB101407 Paris AFP in French 1334 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Pretoria, 10 September (AFP) -- During their raids against SWAPO in southern Angola, South African armed forces have always been confronted by Russian tanks used by the Namibian nationalist movement, a South African military officer revealed for the first time during the presentation of a new type of armored vehicle.

Previously, the South African military command admitted only that it was confronted with tanks of Soviet origin during the "Protea" operation of July and August 1981 when about 1,000 SWAPO guerrillas were killed.

This disclosure was made by Col Reg Otto, commandant of the Armored Troops Application School in Bloemfontein (Orange Free State), on the occasion of the official presentation to the national press this week of a new South African medium-weight tank known as "Olifant" (that is elephant in Afrikaans).

The senior officer specified that the South African armored vehicles of the "Eland" and "Ratel" types outperformed the Soviet T-34 tanks and PR-76 armored amphibian tanks during engagements.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE PROMISES COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING

LD112146 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] The prime minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, has announced that compulsory military training is to be introduced soon for all able Zimbabweans.

Speaking at the opening of a bridge, Mr Mugabe said military instructors would soon be dispatched throughout Zimbabwe to train all people who qualified. Zimbabweans had to be able to defend themselves without necessarily relying on the National Army.

Mr Mugabe also accused army deserters loyal to the opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, of planning a tribal war in Zimbabwe. He said one of the reasons for the introduction of compulsory military training was to meet the threat from these rebels. Increasing banditry and sabotage in southwestern Zimbabwe was the work of disillusioned former soldiers trying to install people of their own choice in power. Mr Mugabe said the deserters were saying that they did not want to be ruled by any other tribe apart from their own.

MATABELELAND IMPOSES CURFEW ON MORE DISTRICTS

CA101114 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] A dusk-to-dawn curfew has been imposed in three more districts of Matebeleland. The police officer commanding Matabeleland Province, Senior Assistant (Abishai Chisenwa), said the curfew has been extended to cover (Nkayi), (Ibubi) and (Bulilimangwe) Districts from 6 pm this evening. In (Nkayi) District, the areas affected are (Nkayi) Administrative District, Gwampa Forest and (?Mole) Forest. In (Bubi), the areas curfew-covered are (?Maitengwe), (Mata) and (Msmbisi) communal land. The curfew order says that with effect from today between dusk and dawn no person must leave more than 50 meters from his home. The exceptions to this ruling are members of the police and defense forces.

Another order also released today restricts beginning tomorrow, 10th September, the movement of vehicles in the areas where the curfew has been imposed. The order states that no motor vehicles will travel on any roads, [word indistinct] paths or anywhere within the specified areas during both day and night. The exception is the main Bulawayo-Victoria Falls road. Military and police are exempted as is any other government vehicle on official business. Vehicles belonging to the National Railways of Zimbabwe, the Electricity Supply Commission, the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation, the Zimbabwe Forestry Commission, that will be on official business are also exempted. Other vehicles must have written permission from the police officer commanding Matabeleland or any other person authorized to grant permission on his behalf in order to travel in this area.

Areas Closed to Press

MB130815 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] All parts of Matabeleland under curfew have been closed to the press. Addressing a meeting in (Nyamenyeme) District at the weekend, the minister of information, posts and telecommunications, Comrade Shamuyiriara, said (?facility) trips to these areas will from time to time be arranged by the ministry, and the press will be informed in advance. The minister also disclosed that it will also now be necessary for foreign correspondents to inform the Department of Information if their itinerary takes them more than 40 km outside Harare or Bulawayo.